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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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12 January 1984

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TERRITORIAL ELECTION LOSS LAID TO 'FASCIST' LABOR LEFT

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Darwin.--A devastated by resolute leader of the Northern Territory Labor Party, Mr Bob Collins yesterday predicted the fall of the Hawke Labor Government unless the "fascist" left wing of the ALP stopped beating the anti-uranium drum.

"I have no hesitation at all in expressing my total contempt and indeed hatred for the left wing of the party...I loathe the bastards," Mr Collins said.

He was sitting alone in his sprawling Darwin office early yesterday, his parliamentary base in tatters, following Saturday's landslide victory to the Everingham Government in the snap territory election.

At the close of counting last night the Government, led by Mr Everingham, had won 19 of the 25 seats in the Legislative Assembly. Labor had won the remaining six.

Mr Collins said a public opinion poll conducted by ANOP for the ALP, just after the Chief Minister, Mr Everingham, announced the election on November 14 had shown uranium was the dominant issue in the election.

He said the poll had predicted the landslide victory against Labor and the clear warning from the election result was that left-wing opposition to uranium development in Australia had to be stopped at all costs.

Mr Collins said he had been handed an impossible brief by Canberra on which to fight the election because the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, was locked into the Federal Caucus decision to ban the development of the proposed \$650 million Jabiluka and \$150 million Koongarra uranium prospects in the Territory.

He said the public opinion poll showed people in Darwin's northern suburbs, where the election would be won or lost, deeply resented that the Federal Government had allowed the Roxby Downs development in South Australia to go ahead at the expense of the two Territory projects.

The poll showed people resented the fact that the Territory received 86 per cent of its funding from the Federal Government and "were being denied the opportunity to make another positive step for our own economic independence by political decisions in Canberra."

"Those two projects could have been fairy floss mines. Basically it was the fact that the Territory was denied those projects by a political decision in Canberra that was the issue," he said.

Mr Collins said many people on influence in the Country-Liberal Party had conceded that Labor had the better candidates and the most comprehensive range of policies in the campaign "but the poll showed that was irrelevant."

"The people who did the poll said to us they would have advised Everingham to run precisely the Canberra-bashing campaign that he ran," Mr Collins added.

He said he loathed the left-wing of the Labor Party "not because of the issues they espouse but because they refuse ever to acknowledge that they are living in a democracy.

"They know they are grossly out of step with the electorate."

Mr Collins said: "The majority of Australians are saying these left wingers are not really interested in democracy...I mean they are really the worst fascists."

CSO: 4200/297

# GOVERNMENT TO CUT INDUSTRY PROTECTION

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 3 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by John Short]

[Text]

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, yesterday put manufacturing industry on notice that his Government would cut the high levels of import protection enjoyed by many companies.

In an address to the annual general meeting of the Confederation of Australian Industry, Mr Hawke said: "We consider that ultimately the long-term realities of industry protection must be assessed.

"The reality of protection is that all protection involves a cost that must be borne by either the consumer or the taxpayer."

The Prime Minister said Australia needed an efficient and competitive industrial base if it was going to be able to grasp the opportunities provided by the growing markets in Asia and the Pacific.

"The only way that we can take advantage of these trading opportunities and consequently maximise our national income is if we are prepared to reduce protection and encourage our most efficient industries," he said.

The level of protection to industry had increased in recent years, he said, mainly because of the introduction of quantitative limits on imports of clothing, footwear and motor vehicles.

Mr. Hawke stressed that the Government would not be taking any immediate action to cut protection levels, saying, "My Government has already indicated that it

will not reduce protection in industry during the current economic crisis."

But he said the Government would cut protection for the most highly assisted areas when business confidence was strong and the economy was in a period of sustained growth.

When the Government did act in this area, he said, it was important that the reductions be introduced carefully and gradually in order to reduce the short-term costs and dislocation that would occur.

He also emphasised that industry and unions must accept the need to introduce up-to-date technology if Australia is to remain internationally competitive.

"There is no real alternative to staying abreast of new technology abroad," he said. "Obviously the Government recognises that there are problems associated with the use of new technology. The introduction of such technology may lead to direct displacement of labour."

"At the same time, however, we must recognise the positive and direct impact on employment generated by the development and introduction of new technology."

"The growth in real income associated with technological change and the associated economic growth should improve the overall demand for labour."

In his speech, he also indicated that Australia's economic growth this financial year could exceed Budget forecasts.



## GOVERNMENT STATISTICS DETAIL NEW SOUTH WALES UNEMPLOYMENT

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 3 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Peter Kennedy]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — Unemployment in NSW is worst in the New England and North Coast areas, according to figures released yesterday by the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, Mr Willis.

They showed that of the local government areas worst hit by unemployment, six of the top seven fall into these regions.

The shires are Guyra (27.4 per cent unemployment), Tenterfield (27.0), Richmond River (21.5), Nambucca (21.0), Barraba (20.7) and Ballina (20.3).

In contrast, shires with the lowest unemployment rates are concentrated in the south of the State, with Conargo, based in the Leeton area, having the best record at 3.5 per cent.

Other shires in the south with relatively low unemployment rates are Hume, in the Albury area, with 5.3 per cent and Tumbarumba with 5.6 per cent.

Unemployment in the Sydney metropolitan area varied widely with centres such as Blacktown (16.3 per cent), South Sydney (15.1) and Sydney (14.3) among the areas worst hit by unemployment.

Areas which were coping best included Drummoyne (6.1 per cent), Concord (6.6), Sutherland (6.9) and Lane Cove (8.3).

Mr Willis said the estimates had been prepared in October by the manpower economics branch of his department to assist the Federal Government in the allocation of funds under the \$300 million Community Employment Program.

It followed an examination by his department of ways of more closely identifying unemployment levels in local government areas throughout Australia to help implement the program.

He stressed that the estimates should be used cautiously.

"They may not fully reflect underlying employment levels due to the unavoidable need to make a number of assumptions in the estimation procedure," he said.

Unemployment and Related Statistics by Local Government Area at March 1983, with June, 1981, figures in brackets.

Albury 9.6 (6.7); Armidale 16.9 (8.2); Ashfield 9.9 (5.4); Auburn 14.7 (6.0); Ballina 20.3 (11.0); Balrandald 18.8 (6.3); Bankstown 12.9 (4.2); Barraba 20.7 (11.1).

Bathurst 12.2 (5.6); Baulkham Hills 4.2 (3); Bellingen 0.4 (1.1); Blacktown 16.3 (6.6); Blue Mountains 8.9 (5.1); Botany 9.6 (5.6); Broken Hill 8.7 (7.3); Burwood 10.2 (5.1).

Camden 8.2 (4.0); Campbelltown 13.0 (6.3); Canterbury 11.8 (5.7); Casino 14.0 (8.3); Cessnock 12.1 (5.9); Concord 6.6 (3.3).

Cowra 12.8 (8.3); Drummoyne 6.1 (3.3); Gosford 17.6 (6.5); Goulburn 8.7 (5.2); Guyra 27.4 (13.3); Holroyd 7.2 (4.4); Hornsby 13.2 (2.3).

Hunters Hill 10.3 (3.0); Hurstville 8.6 (3.1); Kogarah 8.8 (3.1); Ku-ring-gai 10.0 (2.1); Kyogle 16.0 (9.5); Lane Cove 8.3 (2.8); Leichhardt 10.7 (6.4).

Lismore 17.5 (9.4); Liverpool 14.9 (7.2); Maitland 11.1 (4.3); Manly 10.8 (4.4); Marrickville 16.0 (8.5); Mosman 9.3 (3.2); Murrumbidgee 7.8 (3.9).

Muswellbrook 7.8 (3.0); Newcastle 15.4 (6.3); North Sydney 10.7 (3.7); Orange 12.5 (7.2); Parramatta 7.9 (4.8); Penrith 15.6 (6.0); Queanbeyan 11.1 (8.5).

Randwick 9.6 (4.9); Rockdale 14.7 (3.8); Ryde 10.0 (3.0); Shellharbour 18.4 (8.8); Shoalhaven 16.9 (9.8); South Sydney 15.1 (9.1); Strathfield 8.3 (4.2).

Sutherland 6.9 (2.8); Sydney 14.3 (10.3); Tamworth 11.2 (6.0); Taree 19.2 (9.5); Tenterfield 27.0 (13.1); Tumbarumba 5.6 (3.9); Tumut 10.7 (5.8).

Wade 17.5 (5.9); Wagga Wagga 11.6 (6.3); Wakool 9.2 (4.6); Wallgett 15.1 (10.1); Warringah 10.6 (3.0); Waverley 13.5 (6.6); Wellington 13.4 (9.3).

Willoughby 9.5 (3.1); Wollondilly 11.4 (5.6); Wollongong 15.1 (6.6); Woollahra 8.1 (4.5); Wyong 20.8 (9.2); Yass 8.2 (5.0); Young 11.0 (7.1); Unicorp Far West 6.9 (5.7).

## DAILY ANALYZES NORTHERN TERRITORY ELECTION

Melbourne THE AGE in English 5 Dec 83 p 13

[Editorial: "NT Kicks Back at Canberra"]

[Text]

**A**FTER exercising faultless political judgment in deciding to call a snap election the Northern Territory Chief Minister, Mr Everingham, is to be congratulated for his very decisive victory on Saturday. He gauged the mood of his fellow Territorians, black and white, correctly. They were indeed, it seems, to borrow a bit of Mr Everingham's campaign rhetoric, sick of being kicked in the teeth by Canberra. Mr Bjelke-Petersen has been a good teacher.

The election result will no doubt provide a temporary fillip to the battered morale of the Federal Opposition but it should not be interpreted as a serious setback for the Prime Minister. Canberra was bashed for reasons which had very little to do with the great national issues of economic management, unemployment or health care. The reasons were essentially local in character: the backdown on the election promise to fund the north-south railway, the handing over of Ayers Rock to the traditional Aboriginal owners and the decision to block uranium mining in the Territory while allowing it to proceed in South Australia. It should also be kept in mind that the voting population in the Territory is very small, it elects only one MHR, and is representative in its attitudes and concerns of very little of the rest of the country.

There do seem to be, however, a couple of messages in the result. The first is to do with the matter of consultation. For a man who claims to be wedded to the notion of developing a national

consensus the Prime Minister too often adopts confrontation as his modus operandi. The way to secure agreement on major issues is not to make a decision and then drop it on those most concerned with it. Yet this was precisely what was done with Ayers Rock. Mr Everingham was right to feel aggrieved and so were the people he represents.

The other message involves uranium and here it may well be that the election result was a plus for Mr Hawke. The NT voters have emphasised for the rest of us just how illogical the Federal Government's policy has been. In trying to develop some consistency from his own pro-mining standpoint Mr Hawke will no doubt make good use of the further evidence provided on Saturday of how electorally unpopular the anti-uranium position can be. The argument he will bring with him to the ALP national conference next year, where he will be promoting a change of party policy, has been strengthened.

Having spent a couple of days on the hustings on his way to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in India Mr Hawke cannot be accused of letting down his comrades in the north. By all accounts, however, his performance was well below his usual standard. How far this reflected a personal ambivalence about the result cannot be known. But it can be said with some confidence that Mr Hawke will tonight be finding sleep about as easy or as difficult to come by as usual.

## BID TO CUT GOVERNMENT BUDGET FAILS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 8 Dec 83 p 20

[Text]

**NZPA-AAP** Suva  
The Opposition has failed in three attempts to cut the Fijian Government's 1984 Budget more than \$NZ6 million.

As debate on the stern Budget continued in committee in Parliament, Opposition spokesmen moved motions to cut funds for Fijian troops in Lebanon, reduce Parliamentarians' salaries, and prevent the Fijian Government from hosting a meeting of E.E.C.-African Caribbean and Pacific Ministers in Fiji next year.

Government members voted unanimously to reject an Opposition plan to reduce Cabinet Ministers' salaries by 10 per cent and back-benchers' by 5 per cent.

The Opposition had called for the cut as a way of "leading by example" in planned moves to ask trade unions to accept a wage freeze soon.

A move to have the allocation for the peace-keeping troops in Lebanon reduced

from \$8 056 million to \$5.016 million was also rejected.

The Opposition spokesman on Finance, Sir Vijay Singh, said the reduction would force the United Nations to pay the balance of about \$13.68 million in the United Nations owed Fiji.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mosese Qionibaravi, replied that since the Government had threatened to pull out earlier this year, the United Nations had kept up with repayments.

The Government also defeated moves to delete the spending of \$1.14 million in the Budget for hosting the A.C.P.-E.E.C. Council of Ministers in 1984.

Sir Vijay said the decision to host the meeting had been taken before the two cyclones and the drought had struck Fiji this year.

"It would be prudent to recognise these reversals and we should indicate that under those circumstances we must regretfully withdraw," he said.

IRIAN JAYAN REBELS ANNOUNCE INDEPENDENCE PLAN

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 2 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Chris Pash]

[Text] Irian Jayan rebels have patched up their factional differences, reorganised and set a six-year plan for independence from Indonesia.

The rebels have scrapped their presidential system and replaced it with a central committee comprising a membership of 10, five of whom are based in PNG.

Official OPM spokesman Hank Joku, a member of the new committee, said the factions had been brought together under the leadership of a former teacher trained in West Germany.

James Nyaro, 42, who once headed the Agriculture Department in Irian Jaya, is simply called the leader and not president as under the old system.

The committee is split into two arms, one with executive power concentrating on administration and pushing diplomatic links and the other in Irian Jaya directing military operations.

"The presidential system just gave us headaches and problems," Mr Joku said. "We resolved nothing in 20 years.

"There are no more factions, no more losses. After 20 years we have learnt you can't fight separately."

The new six-year plan has three stages--mobilisation, internationalisation and negotiation.

Starting in 1984 OPM intends to mobilise by building resources, manpower, organisation and military forces.

From 1986 to 1988 they will concentrate on gaining international recognition. The third stage will see the start of negotiation with the Indonesian Government for either independence or self rule.

OPM has divided Irian Jaya into two sectors, north and south, with a military coordinator in each.

Analysts believe OPM is at its lowest strength in years following infighting and attacks by the Indonesian military. The PNG Defence Force earlier this year noted a drop in OPM activity in the border area.

CSO: 4200/307

SUHARTO COMMISSIONS ATOMIC RESEARCH COMPLEX

BK171605 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 9 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Suharto indicated Thursday nuclear power is among the alternative energy sources Indonesia needs to begin developing "seriously."

Stating that Indonesia's massive industrial development in the future would need nuclear technology to meet the energy requirements that would arise, he instructed the National Atomic Energy Agency (BATAN) to carry on with its nuclear energy development programs.

The president was speaking at a ceremony marking the commissioning of an atomic research complex and an atomic irradiator of BATAN at Lebak Bulus near the southern outskirts of Jakarta.

The large-scale development of industry in the future will require nuclear technology especially in the supply of energy, the president said.

In meeting the future energy needs of industry, Indonesia could no longer rely on petroleum because the country's petroleum reserves were limited.

Therefore, the president said, "it is time for us to seriously initiate preparations to develop alternative energy sources such as nuclear power as has already been undertaken by BATAN."

He said BATAN should continue the programs it had already been implementing for some time to acquire nuclear technology and prepare the required nuclear experts.

The chief executive said he was confident that by expanding and deepening the knowledge it already possessed and with "perseverance, unbending will and persistence," the agency would ultimately master nuclear technology and be able to make the technology serve the national interest.

Mr Suharto also reminded the agency of the need for an adequate capability to prevent the use of nuclear energy from endangering the lives or health of humans employed at or living close to the nuclear installations concerned.

He told the agency it should apply fool-proof precautionary measures and regulation and exercise strict supervision on the operation of its nuclear installations so that nuclear technology would have no negative impact on anybody and

prove to be "nothing but beneficial" to the community's welfare and prosperity.

The irradiator commissioned by the pres. has a capacity of 300,000 Curie and was obtained with assistance from UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). Indonesia will share the benefits of its use for industrial purposes with a few other Southeast Asian and Asian countries.

Professor A. Baiquni, head of BATAN, had stated on earlier occasion, a multi-purpose atomic reactor with a capacity of 30 MW was now under construction at the Scientific and Technological Research Centre (Puspitek) at Serpong, West Java.

After a trial operation in 1986 the reactor was scheduled to become fully operational in 1987, Mr Baiquni said.

The reactor was being built in cooperation with Inter-atom of West Germany while the civil construction work [had] been carried out entirely by Indonesia.

Atomic waste material from the reactor, expected to amount to about 30 grammes per day, would be disposed of under an arrangement with a foreign party specializing in safe nuclear waste disposal techniques. Material with a high degree of radio-activity would be carried abroad for further processing while waste material with a low radio-activity would be handled in Indonesia.

BATAN officials have recently explained the experience and knowledge to be gained from operating and maintaining the Serpong reactor which would also be useful to Indonesia in eventually deciding to set up its first nuclear plant in the future.

CSO: 4200/296

DAILY ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

BK191315 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 10 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Not the Case for United Nations."

[Text] Papua New Guinean Prime Minister Michael Somare's visit to Indonesia was a great success as he admitted it himself. He has become more than convinced that Indonesia does not bear any ill will towards Papua New Guinea. It wishes Papua New Guinea well and is determined to maintain friendly, intimate and cooperative relations with it. After profound talks and exchange of views with President Suharto, Prime Minister Somare told the press that there is no problem between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea so that joint patrol on border areas is not necessary at all. Also Indonesia is no threat to Papua New Guinea and the Indonesian transmigration policy is in the framework of the all round national development drive to relieve the thickly populated islands of Java and Bali from population pressure and to supply the thinly populated islands with necessary labour force. President Suharto during the talks assured Prime Minister Somare that Indonesia has no design on Papua New Guinea. It was an assurance from one head of government to another head of government which was already accepted by the latter.

On his part, Prime Minister Somare re-assured President Suharto that the government of Papua New Guinea does not support the so-called OPM [Free Papua Organization] movement and will not allow anti-Indonesia activities of its members. On the contrary it is determined to foster and strengthen friendly relations and mutually beneficially cooperation between the two countries.

The attitude and the policy of the Papua New Guinean government towards Indonesia as expressed by Prime Minister Somare have been hailed and appreciated by the Indonesian people and leaders inside and outside the DPR [Parliament].

An attitude and policy expressed by a democratically elected prime minister like Prime Minister Somare on behalf of his government should be respected by the officials and military officers of the country concerned. But according to the news report by the AP/KNP [Associated Press/Indonesian National News Agency] from Port Moresby a few days ago, a senior army officer, Colonel Ian Glanville, called on Indonesia to declare to the United Nations that it had no designs on Papua New Guinea.



We are of the opinion that the assurance which has been made to and accepted by Prime Minister Somare is complete by itself and does not need any declaration in the United Nations. The governments of both countries, based on mutual trust and good will, have been trying not to play up and blow out of proportion any issues which may crop up between their two countries. They try to settle them amicably if necessary through direct contact and the hot line, as expressed by Prime Minister Somare a few days ago.

Declaration in the United Nations will mean blowing up the question out of proportion. When a question has been bilaterally settled, there is no need of taking it to the United Nations forum.

We are confident that, in his wisdom and sagacity, Prime Minister Somare will be able to deal appropriately with such an army officer and other similar elements for the sake of harmonious and tranquil relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4200/296

COUNTRIES EXPRESS CONCERN OVER 'DEATH SQUADS'

BK161015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 16 Dec 83

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 16 Dec (AFP)--Indonesia's death squads, which have already summarily executed more than 3,000 presumed criminals, have stepped up their activities in recent weeks despite protests from several countries and human rights groups.

The Netherlands, former colonial rulers of Indonesia, has sent a formal diplomatic note to the authorities here about the "mystery killers," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today. But diplomatic sources here said that the United States, Australia, Canada and West Germany have discretely conveyed the concern of their people back home at the thousands of recent deaths and disappearances in Indonesia.

Several Western governments with substantial economic ties to Indonesia appear embarrassed by the situation and are reluctant to express overt disapproval.

The killings were raised in Brussels, but the 10 members of the European Economic Community have been unable to agree on a joint response, said the diplomatic sources.

Several Western embassies here appear anxious to avoid upsetting relations with Indonesia and jeopardizing any future ministerial visits, observers here said. Some diplomats say that protests would do little more than perhaps satisfy public opinion back home.

International and local human rights organizations have protested to the Indonesian authorities without results.

Mr Mokhtar said today that Indonesia would take note of the concerns expressed by human rights groups and lawyers here. He said their statements might have "some impact" on the matter. But so far the government has clearly turned a blind eye to this brand of illegal if expeditious justice. For some senior officials here, the mystery killers are "guardian angels" with a mission to "amputate a diseased limb."

CSO: 4200/296

## BRIEFS

ISLAMIC REBEL ARMED CHIEF SENTENCED--Jakarta, 14 Dec (AFP)--Tahmid Rahmat Basuki, the self-styled armed forces chief of staff of the so-called Indonesian Islamic state "NII," [Negare Islam Indonesia] has been jailed for 16 years here for defaulting on a loyalty pledge. The West Jakarta court found Basuki, son of "NII" leader Kartosuwiro, who was executed in 1962, guilty yesterday of going back on the pledge he made in a general amnesty extended by the government to NII activists in 1962. The stated that Basuki, who has at least three aliases, had from 1976 until his arrest, been active in reorganizing former "NII" followers under the pretext of holding religious meetings. Basuki also had been behind many robberies and killings to raise funds for the "NII" struggle, the court heard. Other leaders who have been sentenced in recent months include "NII" Chief Adah Jaelani, jailed for 20 years, and "Minister of Defence" Aceng Kurnia, for 18 years. [Text] [BK141425 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 14 Dec 83]

CSO: 4200/296

## THAI PAPER SAYS SRV BORDER FORCES REINFORCED

BK150205 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet--Vietnam continued beefing up its forces along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier with the arrival on Tuesday of fresh troops and five armoured personnel carriers (APC) from their military position at Ban Nimit to areas opposite Nong Chan and northwards, field military sources said yesterday.

The sources said the reinforcements were reported during December 5-7. They included eight truckloads of artillery shells and ammunition to the border areas. The reports fueled speculations that the Vietnamese troops are close to launching the dry-season offensive against Khmer resistance forces.

"We expect the offensive to be imminent," one of the sources said. He said that the offensive would be apparently aimed at Khmer resistance strongholds from Phnum Chat and areas north of that. Phnum Chat came under heavy attack by the Vietnamese in the last dry season offensive. The strength of the Khmer guerrillas who are members of the Khmer Rouge is put at about 800 armed men. Sporadic fighting near the Phnum Chat stronghold has erupted and has been moving closer to the border, according to the sources.

The Vietnamese are also expected to attack the Khmer resistance stronghold at Khao Din, north of Ban Khlong Hat in Watthana Nakhon District of Prachinburi Province, according to the source.

The rival forces clashed simultaneously at an area along Highway No 9 Ban Nimit and Ban Koup on Tuesday, the sources said. [sentence as published] During the fighting, 12 artillery shells landed on Thai soil near Ban Nong Len and Ban Khok Sabaeng, although they did not cause any damage or injuries. The fighting erupted on Tuesday as a result of the harassment operations started by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, according to the sources.

CSO: 4200/319

## CHEA SOTH SPEAKS ON INFORMATION, CULTURE WORK

BK061359 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The Information and Culture Ministry held a solemn meeting on 5 December at the Bassak Theatre hall to sum up the results of the first 5-year emulation movement and to set targets for the coming years. Presiding over the occasion were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party's Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and chairman of the emulation commission throughout the country; Comrade Chheng Phon, information and culture minister; Comrade Him Chhem, deputy information and culture minister; and many cadres of the Information and Culture Ministry.

Comrade Chheng Phon pointed out the success and great achievements won by cadres, personnel, workers, and artists of the entire ministry in their research, collection, and compositions as well as in their acting in films, plays and so on, to serve the people's and the masses' recreation with educational and revolutionary significance and national character. The comrade also pointed that these achievements were won with the sincere assistance of fraternal socialist countries, particularly friendly Vietnam and Laos, and through the all-out efforts of cadres, personnel, artists, and sportsmen of the Information and Culture Ministry.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Soth highly appreciated the development of the Information and Culture Ministry during the past 5 years and expressed sincere congratulations to all the units and individuals who have achieved outstanding results in this patriotic emulation movement. The comrade also called on the cadres and personnel of the entire ministry to make efforts to win further achievements to contribute to the celebrations welcoming the 7 January national day to be held shortly. The meeting successfully concluded at 1700 in a happy atmosphere following the presentation of summing-up banners and citation certificates to outstanding units and individuals in the emulation movement.

CSO: 4212/20

## BOU THANG SOLICITS HELP FROM VILLAGES, COMMUNES

BK070542 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Dec 83

["Excerpt" of Defense Minister Bou Thang's speech during visit to Krang Chek commune, Oudong District, Kandal Province, on 4 December--recorded]

[Text] I would like to remind you about the movement to fight the enemies. This is not only sending troops and artillery to fight them on the battlefields; this is certainly the task of the regular and regional forces. However, the roles of the militia in the village and commune, and of parents of families are also very important. This means that they must assist the army and the commune authorities which must keep informed about the family situation. In other words, we must administer one another in our villages and our family. We must report the presence of people who arrive in our commune, ask where they are from, what they want, and why they have come. All this must be reported to the security forces and army. This is also fighting the enemies. We must also assist the army of friendly Vietnam and our Kampuchean army by providing them rest places, and must urge children and relatives to serve in the army. Just now, I met two ladies who talked about the necessity of serving in the army. I asked them where their men were. They replied that their husbands had gone to join the army. This is fine. The ladies stay behind to look after the children. This is the spirit of our women. We must push this further to defend and build our country. Concerning the movement to increase production, this does not simply mean working the ricefields. You should understand this. Working the ricefields is very important; however, other crops should also be planted according to season. We should try to solve the food problem in every village and family. On this question, the state cannot provide because there is not only Krang Chek commune, but also many many other families throughout our Kampuchea. And the state always relies on the localities. When it needs pigs, it come here because it is an important source, much like a store. We must understand our role and realize its importance.

CSO: 4212/20

## REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF BATTAMBANG ARMED FORCES

BK051034 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Dec 83

["Article" by (Le Hanh): "Pride-Worthy Figures"]

[Text] In the 4 years following the revolution that smashed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's genocidal regime, along with the monumental changes in Kampuchea, the armed forces of Battambang Province have achieved extraordinary growth and won great victories in fighting the enemies and defending the country's revolutionary gains. Their achievements are reflected in pride-worthy figures which attest to the steady advance of the three revolutionary movements in spite of the sabotage by remnants of the Pol Pot army in collusion with Beijing and the imperialist forces.

To date, in nearly all the districts of Battambang, the guerrilla militia network has expanded to villages and communes. The provincial military unit has been strengthened and is equipped with all the necessary schools for the basic and advanced training of cadres. The province now has main force units for mobile combat activities and joint operations with Vietnamese volunteer units and KPRAF main force divisions in various border areas. The mass movement for army-people solidarity, strict discipline, and the training and building of firm and strong armed forces has been ceaselessly strengthened and developed, opening great prospects for increasing the fighting strength needed for the defense of Kampuchea.

Since 1982, carrying out the campaign launched by the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat to enhance the quality of the KPRAF's building and combat activities, the armed forces of Battambang have scored many important achievements in building and developing their fighting strength. In the 3 months of the 3d quarter of 1983 alone, the provincial armed forces wiped out 94 enemies, captured 45, wounded 64 others, and made a large haul of weapons and equipment. Many units fought very bravely to defend the people and their villages. For example, in a battle, the 18th Battalion wiped out 5 enemies on the spot, wounded 10 others, and seized 2 guns; in an hour-long firefight, the 28th Platoon of Thmar Puok District's local forces killed 10 enemies, including a commander; the 6th Platoon of Phnum Srok District organized a search for enemy forces intruding into (Prong) Village to plunder the people's paddy, annihilating 17 enemies on the spot; and the militia of Mongkolborei District pushed enemy forces out of (Seua) Village, wiping out 3 enemies and destroying an 82-mm mortar.



Several districts of Battambang have satisfactorily carried out the movement to persuade enemy troops to rejoin the revolution. They have launched propaganda drives to clarify the lenient policy of the revolution and call on enemy troops to return and earn an honest living and build a new life. As a result, 685 people have voluntarily surrendered and shown repentance for their errors.

Another victory of the Battambang provincial armed forces was their organization of supplementary education classes to eliminate illiteracy in nearly all of their units. Of the 131 students attending classes in June, 27 have completed grade 1 and many others can now read and write. A total of 51 comrades who have become literate are now attending various technical training schools in the province. No fewer than 85 comrades have been trained as squad leaders and 25 others appointed platoon cadres. The provincial military unit has trained a class of new recruits for various subordinate units. In addition, it has regularly organized classes for local cadres, combatants, and guerrilla militia forces to study the situation and tasks of the Kampuchean revolution. Thanks to this, the level of revolutionary awareness of cadres and combatants has been steadily heightened, thereby helping to frustrate enemy psychological warfare maneuvers aimed at breaking Vietnamese-Kampuchean militant solidarity.

Battambang borders Thailand. Before 7 January 1979, the province was the last rallying point of Pol Pot's counterrevolutionary forces. For this reason, to check the acts of sabotage against the revolution by the Pol Pot army remnants remaining on both sides on the border, the Battambang armed forces have intensified the mass movement to organize the building of firm and strong combat villages and communes and promote people's war and have launched a mass movement in production and fighting. They have obtained good results in these tasks.

Together with the local authorities at all levels, the Battambang armed forces have organized classes for 85,685 village, commune, and district cadres and solidarity teams to study political issues and tasks and have launched drives to build fences around combat villages, repair roads, clear pathways, and build defense lines. This was a great success of Battambang Province in mobilizing the masses to participate in the revolutionary movement. These efforts have enabled the province to admit 4,103 young men and women into the Revolutionary Youth Union and 214 teenagers into the Model Teenagers Organization [Toor Chuwec Thieeus Nien Guwong Maaux].

Thanks to the emulation movement for building units which are firm and strong in all fields, many units in Battambang have changed for the better: cadres maintain close contact with combatants; combatants trust cadres. Everyone has satisfactorily implemented orders, observed discipline--especially combat discipline--and maintained solidarity with the Vietnamese volunteer units and KPRAF main force divisions fighting in the province. Battambang armed forces units have also established good relations with the local people by undertaking such actions as helping them transplant rice and build houses and giving them medical examinations and treatment. As a result, they have won the people's protection, trust, love, and assistance. The movement



for production and a civilized lifestyle has been satisfactorily organized and implemented, making no small contribution to increasing the fighting strength of the local armed forces.

The Battambang provincial armed forces' initial achievements have strongly affirmed their unshakable determination to build the revolutionary armed forces and defend beloved Kampuchea's revolutionary gains. All cadres and combatants have come to understand even more profoundly that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible despite all the deliberate acts of sabotage by the Pol Pot army remnants and imperialist forces.

CSO: 4209/104

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORT FOR 12-18 DEC

BK190755 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 12-18 December:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0434 GMT on 12 December reports that peasants in Kien Svay District plan to grow rice on 3,350 hectares of land this dry season. At the end of November they had plowed more than 350 hectares of land, sowed 23 hectares of rice, and planted 37 hectares of rice. In last rainy season, rice was planted on 2,000 hectares of land in this district, 175 hectares more than the corresponding period of last year. SPK French at 0407 GMT on 16 December reports that so far peasants in Phnom Penh District have harvested 580 hectares of early rice with an average yield of 3 metric tons per hectare. The state provided 36 motor pumps and 62 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to the people of this district. In the principal rice season this year the people in this district planted 9,000 hectares of rice, 2 percent over the plan and 260 hectares more than the corresponding period of 1982. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 December notes that over 200 hectares of dry-season rice have already been planted in Phnom Penh District. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 17 December says that peasants at Kandal Stoeng District put high-yielding IR-36 rice on 6,300 hectares, 57 percent of the total area under this crop in the recent monsoon. Harvesting has begun on 300 hectares of this rice strain with an average output of 3 metric tons per hectare. While gathering the monsoon rice, the peasants are cultivating the 550 hectares earmarked for this dry season. The local agricultural service has supplied them with 27 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 200 liters of insecticide, and 14 motor pumps.

Kompong Speu Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 December, in this year's rainy season peasants in Thpong District transplanted 4,000 hectares of all types of rice. So far they have harvested 180 hectares of early rice yielding 230 metric tons of paddy.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 12 December notes that over 5,000 hectares of rainy-season rice, 20 percent above plan, were transplanted in Kratie District. The target for this dry season is 1,200 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 13 December says that in this year's rainy season peasants in the province have transplanted 48,000 hectares of rice. So far they have harvested more than 1,400 hectares of early rice and planted 244 hectares of subsidiary crops. Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 17 December says that fishing groups in this province caught over 11,500 metric tons of fish in 1983.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 14 December presented a statement by (Kong Khoeurn), chief of Prey Veng Province's trade service, in which he reported that in 1980-81 his service bought 15,000 metric tons of paddy from the people; in 1981-82, 25,000 metric tons; in 1982-83, 31,000 metric tons. The service plans to buy 40,000 metric tons of paddy from the people in 1983-84.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT 17 December says that 117,000 hectares of rainy-season rice--97 percent of the plan--were planted in the province. The radio says at 0430 GMT on 14 December that at the end of this rainy season peasants in Baray District, reclaimed more than 6,000 hectares of land.

Stung Treng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 14 December reports that in this year's rainy season peasants in the province transplanted 9,640 hectares of all types of rice--96 percent of the plan--795 hectares more than last year. They also planted hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops. Up to the beginning of December, 1,475 hectares of rice were harvested yielding from 1 to 1.5 metric tons per hectares. The forestry service in Siem Bok District produced 200 cubic meters of logs, 1,164 cubic meters of sawn logs, and nearly 13 metric tons of resin.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK French at 0359 GMT on 18 December reports that during the third quarter of this year, the trade service of Prey Chhor District bought more than 340 metric tons of corn, 60 metric tons of peanuts, nearly 19 metric tons of lotus seeds, and 10 metric tons of sesame from the people.

Mondulkiri Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 18 December says that over 4,590 hectares of land were cultivated including over 4,180 hectares of rice, 76 hectares of potato, 170 hectares of corn, and over 170 hectares of vegetables have been planted in the province. More than 2,270 head of oxen, over 5,480 buffaloes, 132 elephants, 1,790 pigs, and tens of thousands of poultry have been raised.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK English at 1106 GMT on 12 December reports the province's cultivated area has sharply expanded since liberation. This year, rice has been planted on 130,000 hectares, and subsidiary food crops grown on thousands of others. Per capita paddy output is 375 kilograms. The peasants in this province could also spare 17,000 metric tons of rice to sell to the government.

## BRIEFS

GDR'S STOPH RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Phnom Penh, 16 Dec (SPK)--Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, recently received in audience in Berlin Phi Thach, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the PRK to the GDR. On that occasion, Chairman Willi Stoph expressed his satisfaction at the development of relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in the common interest of peace, and socialism. He also reaffirmed his support for the political line of the three Indochinese countries as mentioned in the declarations of their summit in Vientiane in February 1983. [Summary] [BK180959 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 16 Dec 83]

INDIAN DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 15 Dec (SPK)--A group of MP's and other personalities from India led by National Congress Party MP P. H. Mohsin arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday for a visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. They were greeted on their arrival by Veuk Pheng, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Australia Department. He also presented the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland. [as received] Also present to meet the visitors was M.J. Sharma, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Indian Embassy. [Text] [BK180959 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1328 GMT 15 Dec 83]

KOMPONG SOM PORT ACTIVITIES--Phnom Penh, 14 Dec (SPK)--Kompong Som came to life with the arrival of a Vietnamese cargo ship, the "Song Chu", on August 26, 1979, which brought 2,300 tons of relief goods. The second foreign ship to call at the harbor was the Soviet freighter "Okhttsk" carrying 5,358 tons of food for the starving population of Kampuchea. Then, in the last months of the same year Vietnamese and Soviet experts trained hundreds of workers to operate duck facilities and for other jobs. Over the past 5 years, the freight volume handled at the port totalled 68,508 tons including 24,500 tons of export goods. At the oil refinery, tanks have been repaired to receive fuels from Vietnam and the Soviet Union. A 3,400-kilowatt power plant began construction with Soviet assistance. According to M.Y. Gregorevich, engineer in chief, 30 percent of the construction work has been completed and the first generator unit will begin operating in April next year. [Excerpt] [BK180959 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 14 Dec 83]

GDR PARTY LECTURERS--Phnom Penh, 2 Dec (SPK)--A group of lecturers of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Professor Manfred Wen Zel [name as received] of the Karl Marx Higher Party School arrived here Thursday morning on a lecturing tour of Kampuchea on education, culture and economy. It was met on arrival at the Pochentong airport by Nim Ho, department chief of the PRPK Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education, and other Kampuchean officials. Also present to greet the lecturers was Gunter Horn, GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea. [Text] [BK031454 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1203 GMT 2 Dec 83]

GDR DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--Phnom Penh, 1 Dec (SPK)--A delegation of the Commission for Agriculture of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Heinz Drescher, vice president of the commission, concluded its four-day visit to Kampuchea on Thursday. It was seen off by Mat Ly, deputy minister of agriculture, Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the PRPK Central Committee, and Gunter Horn, GDR ambassador to Kampuchea. During its visit the delegation met with Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, and Kong Samol, minister of agriculture. It also called on a solidarity production group in Prek Thom village (Kandal) and fishing centers along the Tonle Sap River. [Text] [BK031454 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1148 GMT 1 Dec 83]

40 SRV KILLED IN BATTLE--The National Sihanoukist Army [ANS] claimed yesterday it had killed 40 soldiers during attacks against Vietnamese positions in Kampuchea on December 5. The ANS also claimed in a statement that contrary to press reports, its base at Ta Tum opposite Surin Province of Thailand was not shelled by Vietnamese artillery during the fighting. The ANS suffered eight dead and 17 injured in the attacks against Vietnamese positions. [Text] [BK130142 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Dec 83 p 3]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS IN PRK--In Phnom Penh, on 12 December, Minister Dang Thi, chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea and head of the Vietnamese Government's economic delegation, and Minister Tang Saroem, head of the Kampuchean Government's economic delegation, signed an agreement on economic, cultural, and scientific and technical cooperation and aid between the two countries for 1984. Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers witnessed the signing ceremony. The Vietnamese ambassador, Ngo Dien, was also on hand. During its stay in Kampuchea 8-12 December, our government's economic delegation held talks with its Kampuchean counterpart. The two sides informed each other of the status of implementation of the 1983 agreement on cooperation and aid and discussed and agreed on a number of questions concerning cooperation under the program of economic, cultural, and scientific and technical cooperation signed in July 1983 by the chairmen of the Kampuchean, Lao, and Vietnamese commissions for economic and cultural cooperation. They also decided on specific problems concerning cooperation and aid between Vietnam and Kampuchea in 1984. [Text] [BK181608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Dec 83]

RATANAKIRI OFFICIAL ON PROVINCE'S SUCCESSES--[Statement by Kham Len, secretary of Ratanakiri Provincial KPRP Committee, on development in his province during the past 5 years] Although the Pol Pot gang was defeated, various reactionaries, the Beijing Chinese expansionists, and the U.S. imperialists have continued to support these remnants in opposing the Kampuchean revolution. However, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and with the cooperation of our Vietnamese friends, our army and people have seriously defeated the enemy remnants during the past several years, safeguarding the social structure. Construction and development of the economy have achieved their goals. We have made every effort in the mass agitation movement. Nearly 1,000 enemy have been killed, and we have seized a large quantity of all types of weapons and ammunition. More than 1,250 misled people have surrendered. We have fought the enemy and made every effort to build the country. We have strengthened and developed the armed forces from the villages and commune level up to the provincial level, achieving good results in this field. [Excerpt] [BK161327 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Dec 83]

STUNG TRENG DRIVE AGAINST 'ENEMIES'--[Statement by Bun Chan, permanent member of Stung Treng Provincial Party Committee to station correspondent on development in the province--recorded, date not given] With the close cooperation of the fraternal Vietnamese combatants, our armed forces have successively smashed and swept aside the enemies and ensured stability and security for the people. Over the past 5 years, we have killed 165 enemy soldiers, taken 67 prisoners, seized an assortment of 96 weapons, more than 4,000 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of various materiel. Furthermore, 2,109 enemy elements have surrendered. These achievements have created good conditions for the development and expansion of the economy. [Excerpt] [BK200726 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Dec 83]

CSO: 4212/20



## LAO PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AIMS, 'DIFFICULTIES'

LD121907 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, 12 Dec (MTI)--On Sunday, yesterday, HET, the weekly political magazine of the Hungarian television, included an interview with Kayson Phomvihan, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and secretary-general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, who spoke of his country's domestic, political and economic situation and aims. He said:

"We got the whole country under control in 1975 at the end of a long and serious revolutionary war. Now we have to take the first steps on the road to a transition to socialism. To the question how we started this, I have to tell you that with our bare hands, and that the damage caused by the war made our situation very difficult. [sentence as received] We inherited from the old regime neocolonial conditions and their consequences. In sum, we have had to grapple with momentous tasks.

"Our economy--the basis from where we had to start--was partly on a subsistence level and characterized by small-scale production in widely dispersed units. We are striving for transforming the economy into a large-scale socialist one, which is a very testing task. We are experiencing difficulties in our everyday practice.

"The other difficulty is that, being the forward-based bulwark of socialism in Southeast Asia, we are under the close surveillance of outside enemies of our new system. They are carrying out subversion in all fields of life, which we call a complex war of subversion against Laos. Their aim is to sow confusion and exert pressure to separate us from our friends.

"This is a difficulty from outside sources, however, we also have ones that are indigenous. Namely, our lack of experience and trained personnel, technical and other, and in fact this backward country is even in want of manual labor. For all that, we are determined to go all the way along the road we have embarked upon."

CSO: 4200/318

STATE BANK OFFICIAL NOTES 'SPECIAL BANK,' INCREASED DEPOSITS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Oct 83 pp 2, 4

[Interview with Mr Leun Sombounkhan, Assistant Chairman of the State Bank concerning the Mobilization of Savings and Loans for Family Economic Construction, by PASASON, date and place not specified]

[Text] It has been 2 months that the mobilization of savings deposits among the masses has been active. In order to understand this matter clearly, our reporter went to see Mr Leun Sombounkhan, assistant chairman of the State Bank. He welcomed us and responded to our reporter as follows:

In the mobilization of savings deposits and loans for production and the expansion of the family economy for cadres, government employees, military men and police, there are two sides of the same problem. It is an important strategic issue in the plan of the party Central Committee and our government to gradually raise the standard of living of cadres and government employees, including the people of ethnic groups. We can conclude that it is to strengthen the economy and to improve and stabilize the national currency.

This purpose was clearly stated in the plenum of the third session of the third congress of the LPRP Central Committee and the plenum of the party Central Committee Politburo concerning the increase in the distribution and circulation of the State Bank. There is a plan to mobilize the deposit of savings widely in the masses, and for loaning money to cadres and government employees for production and for raising the family economy standard of living by starting its operation in August 1983. It has now been 2 months. It is noticeable that this process expanded quickly. This confirms the absorbing level and the high confidence of the masses towards the policies of the party and our government. Wherever the administrative committees, ministries, departments, enterprises, factories and agricultural co-ops see the significance and the benefits of depositing savings and mobilize the cadres, government employees and the people of all ethnic groups, the people will actively deposit their savings whether in provinces, localities and in the center, in districts and also in rural areas.

In particular, in the Vientiane Capital area and in offices, organizations, factories and enterprises around the center, the savings deposits in the past 2 months increased fastest and were the most active of all when compared with those before this. Moreover, previously no one deposited



their savings and the trend emphasized withdrawals from their savings accounts. Now it is the opposite, and there are deposits with only small withdrawals.

For the statistics since August 1983, in some branches and in savings unit agents around the center and Vientiane Capital alone there has been an increase in the number of depositors by as many as 1,661 people. The money amounted to 1,306,865 kip. This is considered a rapid and satisfactory increase, especially the number of depositors who, according to deposit principles, are the most important in maintaining the capital sources as a result of the mobilization in the bank for a long time, and for firm progress in the future.

Of 1,661 depositors, there was an increase of 824 depositors in Vientiane Bank; the money amounted to 738,197 kip. This is where there is a steady increase each month. In August 1983 they mobilized over 119,000 kip, and in September 1983 over 247,000 kip with 325 depositors. Therefore, we can say that the [trend] is for a steady increase.

In the "special bank" there has also been an increase in the number of depositors each month. In August 1983 which was the first month it started business there were only nine savings depositors; however, later in September 1983 there were 328 depositors and there are already 194 depositors in early October 1983. The totals for depositors and money in the past 2 months were 521 people and 423,867 kip. This is a new step of the "special bank," which previously had the least progress in terms of savings deposits.

In the savings deposit unit itself of the bank cadres, where there are only over 100 people, they are able to mobilize more than 20,000 kip each month for savings deposits. In August 1983 there were 186 depositors and over 29,000 kip. In September 1983 there were 186 depositors and over 34,000 kip, and in early October there have been 269 depositors and over 29,000 kip. Now all of the central bank cadres have their own bankbooks. Moreover, they also opened accounts for their families, their children and relatives. This resulted in raising the number to over 400 accounts and to total of deposits to 100,000 kip.

Recently, Vientiane Capital Bank has opened a new savings bank in the morning market. Only 5 days after it opened there were 57 merchants who came to deposit their money. Its total is over 50,000 kip. The trend of deposits is expected to increase steadily.

In terms of the savings deposited in the "special bank" and in the Vientiane Capital Bank within 2 months there have been many admirable and outstanding ministries and departments, e.g., in the Ministry of Culture there were 505 people (including collective depositors) who came to make deposits; there were 209 from the hotel company, 181 from the Vientiane Capital road construction company, and 65 from the Vientiane Capital trade company and from other sections where there were small numbers of personnel; they mobilized depositing throughout.

The mobilization of savings deposits which has just been in operation only 2 months is a long-term strategy according to the principles of savings deposit mobilization. It must be carried out continuously. It cannot be done over a short period because it aims at the foundation of awakening and volunteering and the unification of the masses in all social classes in all areas. We can see that the savings deposits have been expanded steadily in some provinces and localities, e.g., Luang Prabang, Champassak and Houa Phan Provinces. Other provinces have carried it out fairly effectively.

In the future, the bank's direction and plan is to steadily and widely expand the savings deposits by realizing that it must pay attention to two primary considerations:

- 1) Continuously propagandize and mobilize in [all directions] aiming at making cadres, government employees, military men, police and the people of ethnic groups understand more the meaning, significance and the benefits of [central] deposits with the government, to deeply understand the direction and policies of the party and government toward the savings of the people, and to work against all propaganda that distorts the true information and policies of the party and our government towards the matter of savings deposits;

- 2) along with the mobilization we must carefully improve and expand the deposit network widely down to the base, especially in the capital area. We must turn over a new leaf and organize additional service units in many places [where the people are], so we will be one step closer to the people, and aim at carrying out the slogan, "easy to deposit, easy to withdraw," improving the positions and attitudes of the bank cadre service, and creating a cheerful atmosphere to attract the depositors' spirit. In addition, we must study in order to add many more ways and techniques to make deposits to be suitable for the special characteristics of the physical feature of the land and of our people.

Loans for cadres and government employees for expanding their family economy are considered an important policy of the party and government that is always concerned with gradually raising the standard of living of cadres and government employees along with the people of all ethnic groups. For this problem the State bank has made a number of loans to cadres, e.g., the "special bank" branch has given loans of 1,076,076 kip to 166 families of cadres and government workers in different offices and organizations around the center. Of these 973 kip went for animal husbandry in 151 families, and 103,000 kip went for handicrafts for 15 families.

According to the report and inspection of the bank cadres in the management sections of the offices and organizations concerned, these loans are in very good agreement with the purposes of production.

## EX-INMATE'S SEMINAR EXPERIENCE, WORK ASSIGNMENTS REPORTED

Vientiane MEGNING LAO in Lao Apr 83 pp 5, 15

[Text.] The two of them have been raising a family together since 1971. At that time, the husband was just 24 years of age, and the wife had just reached 20 years of age. Mr Sangkeo Visagnalat was born of an impoverished farming family in Ban Saka, Saka Canton, Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province. But Mrs Khamphat, the wife, was born way over in Ban Muang Hiam, Luang Prabang Province . . . Indeed, what wind blew these two together to meet?

It was indeed the fact of their living together during their former existences (in their consciousness) which brought Mrs Khamphat along with her family to the Vientiane plain back in 1958. They lived there 10 years, and the two came to be acquainted, got to know each other for over a year; after that, they together agreed to dedicate their lives to each other. After the wedding ceremony, the two shared a life in accordance with national customs with the approval of the parents and siblings of both families. If one looked only this far, Mr Sang's family is no different from other families, isn't that right, readers? But I am going to take you to search out. . . where is their true happiness?

In the past, Mr Sang was a lineman on duty with a company in the "Royal Army" (the national army under the old regime). During the entire period of five years that he performed these duties, he was neither promoted nor was his salary increased, because he was a man of the poor classes, and he had no connections. In 1975, after the nation was liberated, the Party and the state had a policy of pardoning and gathering former officers and troops to train and reform them. Mr Sang was one of 700 seminar participants at the seminar center in Meuang Heuang. In 1977, the higher echelons had a policy of allowing seminar participants to bring their families to live with them, Mrs Khamphat brought their three children to share her husband's joys and sorrows. After having thoroughly researched and studied the Party's line and policy, they each clearly understood the correct and just line of the Party, and saw clearly the wrongs of the American imperialists and their minions against the Lao nation and people. They felt remorseful that they themselves had been tricked into becoming tools of the imperialists and reactionary feudalists. In 1979, they were assigned to take part in a work

included preparation of food, increasing production, and other tasks as well. Because Mr Sang willingly helped with family chores, he did not grumble at his children and wife in any way, to the point that it caused other families nearby to each hold him up as a model to their own husbands. They were all proud that Mrs Khamphat had chosen the right kind of spouse.

At the time when I went to visit the abovementioned work site, I took some time to visit Mr Sang's family, on the recommendation of Aunt Intong, chairperson of the Women's Association of State Forestry Enterprise Number One of the new town. Mr Sang was then still on duty in the jungle, so I had the opportunity to chat with Mrs Khamphat in a frank and open manner.

"Since you've been together, have you two ever had words with each other?"

Mrs Khamphat smiled, answering me.

"Since we've been husband and wife, I and Elder Brother Sang have never once argued, especially not over any work assignments which the organization assigned. On the contrary, we have encouraged and refreshed each other."

"He hasn't ever once thought of being unfaithful, has he? Because, in my opinion I know that soldiers in the old regime were likely to have a lot of mistresses?"

Khamphat burst out laughing, then had to answer me with pride:

"That's right, Elder Sister, but during the old regime, not only soldiers or government officials or policemen . . . really most [men] were likely to have mistresses. But my Sang has never played around with women or once thought of being unfaithful, and I myself have also never once thought of begin untrue. We have been happy together all along."

Really, they know true happiness. After that while the group of us were sitting and chatting, Khamphat's son Kok aged 14 years was sitting steaming the rice and blowing on the fire in the kitchen. When she saw my interest, Aunt Intong spoke up, saying: "That's right, it's her son Kok. This one is just like his father: When his father isn't here, he helps his mother take care of his younger brothers and sisters, prepares the food. Mr Sang himself has never ever mistreated his children and wife, to the point that everyone here has taken him as their model." With that fact, I must summarize, saying: "The good behavior of the parents is always reflected in their children." As the ancient maxim states: "Acorns fall close to the oak tree."

Dear readers, at this point, I want to ask to add that: true familial happiness does not depend on piles of gold and silver, does not depend on an unprincipled infatuation. Therefore, when one wants to build true love, husband and wife must be of one mind in the area of party and state work assignments, and must help each other build up their family's financial situation in order to improve the quality of life inside the family, which

assignment in the Number One State Forestry Enterprise to carry on surveying activities and forest exploitation in the Meuang Mai area of Paksan. Having learned that: "Now is indeed the opportunity to truly serve the nation and the people. Therefore, anyone who belongs to any work division should each set his mind on doing his part in the duty of transforming and boldly building our nation's economy." Yes, it was their group who were the first ones to open up that dense forest, transforming it into a well-ordered new town consistent with the name it had been given.

At that time Mr Sang was assigned to go on duty with the Forestry Survey Division, which is a leader among the production units. Even though he only had an elementary school education under the old regime, and had furthermore never once taken a course in forestry surveying, but because of his love for his country and his work assignment, and after he underwent training during a brief period, Mr Sang built up his own expertise by actual experience and reviewing his lessons together. After some real work experience, Mr Sang was able to become the best surveyor in that division. From 1977 to the present, he was able to be standard bearer as an over-all good example to those around him, receiving one third-class labor medal, one five-year medallion, and five certificates of commendation from the government and the ministry. This means that, during each year, without exception, Mr Sang received commendations. But each accomplishment could not have been scored without the contribution of Mrs Khamphat, his wife. Khamphat was appointed to assume financial duties in the agricultural subdivision of State Forestry Enterprise Number One, although she had only a third grade education, as well as already having four children, and her husband was furthermore stationed in the jungle, a heavy burden. Family duties indeed fell upon her shoulders. But her financial duties called on her to concentrate her thinking, required a good memory, and also demanded her honesty as well. Though the assignment was heavy, and no matter how great her family's difficulties, Khamphat struggled to successfully complete her work step by step because of her efforts and patience, because of her honesty to her duty assignment and her loyalty to her children and distant husband, those around her and the organizing committee put their trust in her, and she earned the love of her family who was close to her. She is indeed a valiant member of the Lao Woman's Association. She received a certificate of commendation from the higher echelons, and was chosen to be the example of an outstanding family. Both husband and wife continually emulated with each other to create accomplishments . . . That is surely part of the happiness that they both made in their work.

When it comes to parental duties in their family, Mr Sang always set his mind on being a good husband to his wife and an excellent father to his children... Sometimes when he came home to relax, or the rainy season began, they stopped work temporarily, and the organization made plans to begin study of political documents or to improve the knowledge of their fellow workers. Mr Sang is determined to act following the organization and to use time he is free from collective work assignments to come help with all the family tasks, without dividing them into "your" job and "my" job. This even

is also participation in producing for the good of society. Along with this, I also call on persons who are parents to be good models, and to nurture and instruct their children, so that they may follow one's own correct ideals.

12532

CSO: 4206/31



SAVANNAKHET TRANSPORT PROBLEMS NOTED, SOLUTIONS DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Insi Souphap: "Bathed in Sweat for the Happiness of the People"]

[Excerpts] The steel remnants of (Kako) buses that once were scattered at the [state land transport enterprise] office of Savannakhet Province were beyond hope of being of any use. If they had been left there longer they would still remain as steel remnants because they are quite old. What is even worse is that part of the site would have no doubt become a cemetery for Kako trucks.

I met Comrade Thongveun and Comrade Soum of the board of directors of the state land transport enterprise of Savannakhet Province. These two comrades described to me in detail the hope and definite purpose of the repair plan for 16 Kako buses that had been lying in piles as steel remnants for a long time. This is to respond to the plan of the party and our government in expanding the circulation and distribution of goods and transporting passengers in faraway rural and mountainous areas. In the past the circulation, distribution and transport served only the convenient routes, especially the routes between districts and provinces only. It has not yet been expanded deeply to the faraway rural and mountainous areas because the condition of our vehicles is neither guaranteed nor suitable for these routes. This makes it difficult to come and go between districts and rural areas, and has delayed the expansion and improvement of the standard of living of the people in these areas.

Realizing the significance of the task, the board of directors of the state enterprise along with all of our workers have endured difficulties and struggled with their utmost ability and intelligence to repair these vehicles under the slogan saying, "turn a pile of steel remnants into vehicles to serve society."

By borrowing 8 million kip from the state bank to repair these trucks, in the beginning they confronted many difficulties because the spare parts for each truck that needed to be repaired had to be altered and modified so they would be in the [proper] working condition, and also to ensure standard efficiency and quality the same as newly obtained vehicles.

The initial struggle to repair got started in March 1983. The time that passed by was filled with a fierce spirit of emulation without [any] tiredness. This resulted in the previously set plan's satisfactory advancement to the victory line. The figures confirmed the achievements hoped for. In August the board of directors along with the workers in that section held a ceremony to officially summarize the success of the first operation. Through the period where no one ever stopped they scored a most glorious achievement. The repairs and modifications of nine buses were completed 100 percent. Besides these, by modifying they also created and produced an additional bus that uses coal. This has become the 10th bus. The bus that runs on coal was tested. Its quality and efficiency are not much different from the buses that run on gas. The average speed is 50-60 km per hour. Over a distance of 250 km it uses only 80 kg as compared with buses that run on gas over the same distance. They are able to save 4 kip per kilometer.

9884

CSO: 4206/25



## HARVEST PROGRESS, SALES, EXCHANGES OF RICE; TAX COLLECTION REPORTED

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane media on the dates indicated. Abbreviations used are the following (PS=PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, BQ=BULLETIME QUOTIDIEN)]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Saithani District, Vientiane Capital	Purchase/sales coop in district has purchased or exchanged for clothing, consumer goods, and farm tools rice totalling more than 740.8 tons from beginning of October to end of November (VM 7 Dec 83 p 1)
Sing District, Louang Namtha Province	40 percent of harvest completed on a total of 1,500 acres in 3 cantons. (PS 5 Dec 84 p 1)
Vientiane Province	Harvest completed on 52,000 hectares in 9 districts of province which had planted a total of 54,200 hectares. An average yield of nearly 2 tons per hectare was achieved. (VM 1 Dec 83)
Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province	Completed harvest on 9,000 hectares with an average yield of 2 tons/hectare. (PD 12 Dec 83 p 1)
Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province	Most of the harvest completed on 10,413 hectares (PS 12 Dec 83 p 1)
Phon Thong District, Champassak Province	55 tons of rice sold to state people and cooperatives (PS 12 Dec 83 p 1)

CSO: 4206/55

SWEDISH ENVOY MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Calls on Sali Vongkhamasao

BK141305 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Dec (OANA/KPL)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden to Laos, Nils-Olov Hasslev, on December 13, called on Sali Vongkhamasao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee at his office.

S. Vongkhamasao, on this occasion, kept the ambassador informed about the successes scored in the economic and social development by the Lao people. He also appraised the aid and assistance of the Kingdom of Sweden given to Laos and qualified it as a great contribution to the development of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The two men also gave emphasis in their discussion on the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The discussion was friendly, frank and cordial.

Meets Kaysone Phomvihan

BK151412 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Dec (OANA-KPL)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, Kaysone Phomvihan, has expressed appreciations over the Lao-Swedish economic and social cooperation during his meeting with Swedish ambassador, Nils-Olov Hasslev.

N.O. Hasslev, who was accredited to the Lao PDR having ambassadorial resident in Bangkok, on December 14, paid a courtesy visit to the Lao chairman.

On the occasion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers informed the guest about achievements obtained by the Lao people in the national development in the past 8 years--and hence ensuring the forward-step of the young Lao PDR in the vanguard-post of socialism in SEA [Southeast Asia]. The two personalities further dealt on friendship relations between Laos and Sweden for mutual benefit.

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Vientiane, 16 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet and C.V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, recently sent greetings to the Lao president, Souphanouvong, greeting the 8th national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. King Phumiphon Adunyadet, in his message expressed congratulations and best wishes to the Lao president and wished for the increasing progress and prosperity of the LPDR and its people. The king of Thailand finally expressed hope that the good relations between Laos and Thailand will continue to prosper in the years to come. The president of Singapore, in his message, has extended to the Lao president his warm congratulations on the occasion of the Lao national day. [Text] [BK161309 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 16 Dec 83]

KAMPUCHEAN MILITARY ATTACHE--Vientiane, 15 Dec (OANA/KPL)--The newly appointed Kampuchean military attache to Laos, Son Than and his assistant, Nin Hon, accompanied by the Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Nguon Phansiphon, were introduced to the Lao Ministry of Defense on December 12. Representing the Lao Ministry of Defense was Major General Usakan Thammatheva, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, deputy minister of defense and deputy-head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army. Other high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Defense were also present at the ceremony. [Excerpt] [BK181345 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 15 Dec 83]

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH CSSR--Vientiane, 16 Dec (OANA/KPL)--Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee, and Vlastimil Petrek, vice-director of Foreign Commercial Ministry of Republic Socialist of [RS] Czechoslovakia signed here on December 14 the minutes on the implementation of the protocol for scientific and technical cooperation between Lao PDR and RS Czechoslovakia and will send specialists and experts to Laos, according to the minutes. Ladislav Kocsis, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of RS Czechoslovakia to Laos was on hand at the signing ceremony. [Text] [BK181345 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 16 Dec 83]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Vientiane, 15 Dec (OANA/KPL)--A delegation of Laos-USSR Friendship Association led by its president, Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, who is also member of the party CC, arrived here on December 13 from the Soviet Union. K. Sai-gnaseng has participated in the celebration marking the

8th National Day of the Lao PDR organized in Moscow by the USSR-Laos Friendship Association. He was met at the airport by Somsanit Khambai, vice-chairman of National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans and secretary of the association, and V.F. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos. [Text] [BK181345 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 15 Dec 83]

VIETNAMESE TV DELEGATION--Vientiane, 1 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The Vietnamese delegation of television, led by its editor in chief, Nguyen Van Han, on November 30, called on Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television at his office. The guests and hosts, on this occasion, exchanged views on further cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. S. Khamvanvongsa, seized this occasion to thank the Vietnamese TV for having efficiently contributed to the construction works of Lao TV. The discussion was friendly and cordial. [Text] [BK051101 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 1 Dec 83]

PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL RECEIVES DELEGATION--Vientiane, 4 Dec (OANA-KPL)--Somlat Chanthamat, member of the party CC, and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, yesterday received the visiting delegation of Vietnam television led by its editor in chief Nguyen Van Han. The Vietnam TV delegation was in the accompany [as received] of Bounmek Phenysavan, head of the Lao national TV construction committee, and Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of the Vietnam Embassy to Laos. Issues on the development of the relations between the TV networks of Laos and Vietnam were raised in the discussion. S. Chanthamath also expressed gratitude to the Vietnam party and Government for their assistance on such a field. [Text] [BK051101 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 4 Dec 83]

SED AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Vientiane, 5 Dec (KPL)--The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] of Germany led by Heinz Drescher, deputy-head of the agricultural service of the party CC, arrived here on December 3d for an official and friendship visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Kideng Thammavong, deputy-minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperative. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Laos was also on hand. [Text] [BK051101 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 5 Dec 83]

MOSCOW WAR VETERANS DELEGATION--Vientiane, 5 Dec (OANA-KPL)--Meun Somvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the State Committee for Social Security and War Veterans, on December 3 received here the visiting delegation of the Moscow Committee for War Veterans led by its chairman Col-General Katichkin. The conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere centered on measures to improve the living conditions of war veterans and cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [BK051101 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 5 Dec 83]

LAOS-CSSR MINING CONTRACT--Vientiane, 2 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The Lao Department of Geology and Mining and the Czechoslovak enterprise of "inter-Geo" signed here on December 1, a contract on the feasibility study of the exploitation of sapphire mines in the northern part of Laos. The signing of this contract marks the third step of the joint venture between Laos and Czechoslovakia in

the investigation and exploration of the sapphire mine in Houisai District, the northern Bokeo Province [provincial name as received]. The other two projects in exploration have been undertaken since 1978 and it is expected that exploitation phase is to be achieved in 1984. Signing for the Lao Department of Geology and Mining was its director, Bosaikham Vongdala, and for the Czechoslovak side was J. Vomela, director of economic relations with abroad of the Inter-Co enterprise. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 2 Dec 83 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--Vientiane, 26 Nov (OANA-KPL)--Thonsai Phothisan, the new Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to Belgium, recently presented credentials to the king, Baudouin I, of Belgium. On this occasion, the Lao ambassador informed the king of Belgium of the present political situation in Laos along with the efforts of the Lao people in building the nation and the foreign policy of Laos regarding friendly countries of the world. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 26 Nov 83]

SRV SHIPYARD ASSISTANCE--Vientiane, 21 Nov (OANA-KPL)--The Lao and Vietnamese authorities signed here, on November 18, minutes of talks on the assistance of Vietnam to Laos in building a shipyard and six river boats from 50 to 200 tons. According to the minutes, the Vietnamese authorities will provide Laos technical experts and designers for the construction of the shipyard and two metal river boats with a tonnage from 100 to 200 tons and four others made of wood with a tonnage of 50 and 100 tons. The Vietnamese side will also help Laos to repair 12 boats in 1984. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 21 Nov 83]

SRV MINERAL EXPLOITATION COOPERATION--Vientiane, 22 Nov (OANA-KPL)--The mining authorities of Laos and Vietnam yesterday signed here the minutes of the meeting on the cooperation in mineral exploitation in Laos. According to the document signed, the Vietnamese side is to help Laos in carrying out the feasibility study of mining coal in southern Saravane, potassium in the plain of Vientiane and silica in I-lai Village, Vientiane Province. The Saravane project in mining coal and the silica project have already been carried out for some months now and the potassium is to begin soon. Signing the document were: for the Lao side Bosaikham Vongdala, head of the geology and mining department, and for the Vietnamese side, Pham Dinh Long, head of the geological team of Vietnam. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0946 GMT 22 Nov 83]

PARTY DELEGATION'S RETURN--Vientiane, 23 Nov (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC's for external relations, led by Sopha Khotphouthon, deputy-head of the party CC training board, was back home on November 22 after having attended conferences in Berlin and Moscow. While in Berlin, the Lao party delegation attended the conference of the party CC's external relations committee of the socialist countries on the international



situation and ideology which was held on November 11. And in Moscow, the delegation attended the scientific and ideological training conference which was held from November 14 to 17. The delegation was welcomed home by Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the state committee for news agency, newspaper, radio and television and other officials of the said committee. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia to Laos, Ladislav Kocsis, was also on hand. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 23 Nov 83]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S RETURN--Vientiane, 23 Nov (KPL)--A delegation of the federation of the trade union led by its president, Thitsoi Sombatdouang--who is also alternate member of the party CC--was back home on November 19 from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. T. Sombatdouang had led the Lao trade-union delegation to participate in the fifth general congress of Vietnam trade union which was opened from November 16 to 18 in Hanoi. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 23 Nov 83]

MINISTER'S RETURN FROM CUBA--Vientiane, 23 Nov (KPL)--A Lao education delegation led by its minister, Boutiam Phitsamai, arrived here yesterday after having participated in the fourth session of the socialist countries' education ministers which was held in Havana October 31 to November 3. Moreover, the Lao education minister had also taken part in UNESCO conference which was held from November 5 to 13 in Paris. Leaving Paris, B. Phitsamai additionally stopped over in the GDR for a 1-week visit in response to the invitation of the High Education Ministry of the German Democratic Republic. The education minister was welcomed home at the airport by his vice-minister Outtama Chounlamani, and other educational officials. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 23 Nov 83]

CPSU LECTURERS' ARRIVAL--Vientiane, 23 Nov (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of lecturers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Zima Lianov [name as received], adviser on the international propaganda of the CPSU CC, arrived here on November 22 for an official and friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC's training board. The Soviet delegation will give a series of lectures at various places which deal with ideological affairs, on the policy of the CPSU for peace against the arms race and the nuclear war, the move of the CPSU for the enhancement of the production and the labor right and the lecturers will also be given on the transition period from the capitalism to socialism. [sentence as received] The Soviet delegation was welcomed at the airport by Khamma Phomkong, deputy-head of the KPRP CC's training board and the counsellor of the USSR Embassy to Laos, Chonia Walter. [Text] [BK271243 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 23 Nov 83]

GDR WOMEN HOMEBOUND--Vientiane, 24 Nov (KPL)--A delegation of GDR Democratic Women's League led by its controlling committee's president, Roswita Hadrach [name as received], left here yesterday after having concluded its official visit. The GDR women were seen off at the airport by Khamphon Phimmaseng, vice-president of the central mobilizing committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association [LPWA]. Before her departure, R. Hadrach had presented gifts to the LPWA which consisted of kindergarten educational materials and a number of toys. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 1008 GMT 24 Nov 83 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Vientiane, 29 Nov (OANA/KPL)--The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] led by its first secretary, Thongsavat Chaikhamphithoun who is also member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, arrived home on November 28, after having paid an official and friendship visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Komsomol Lenin Youth and attended the First General Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union in Phnom Penh. Welcoming the delegation back home were Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the KPRC CC and first deputy-secretary of the LPRYU and other officials of the youth union. Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of Kampuchea to Laos, and the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, Vladimir Kussak, were also present at the airport. [Text] [BK010619 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 29 Nov 83]

VIETNAMESE TELEVISION DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 29 Nov (OANA/KPL)--The Vietnamese television delegation led by its editor in chief, Nguyen Van Han, arrived here on November 28, for an official visit at the invitation of the Lao State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television. The Vietnamese delegation is to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Lao television which is to be held here today. The Vietnamese delegation was seen off [as received] at the airport by Bounmek Phengsavan, head of the construction team of the Lao television and other officials of the TV. Dam Xuan Dung, the economic counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, was also on hand. [Text] [AE010619 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 29 Nov 83]

TALKS WITH SOVIET VETERANS--Vientiane, 6 Dec (OANA-KPL)--Talks were held here on December 4 between the delegations of the State Committee for Social Security and War Veterans of the Lao PDR, led by its vice chairman Boun-guang Sakounseuk, and the Soviet Committee for War Veterans led by Col General Katichkin, chairman of the Moscow Committee for War Veterans. The two sides exchanged viewpoints and lessons regarding the improvement of the war veterans work. Each side, on this occasion, also informed one another of activities in its respective country. They also expressed satisfaction on the outcome of the meeting which will serve as favorable conditions for future and long-term cooperation between two organizations. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 6 Dec 83 BK]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Vientiane, 7 Dec (KPL)--A delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Union [FLTU] led by its Vice President Somboun Vongnoubountham left here on December 5 to take part in the first congress of the trade-union of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which will be held from December 7 to 9, in Phnom Penh. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Bouapheng Bouasouling, member of the Executive Committee of the FLTU, and Chhong Tuen, counsellor of the PRK Embassy to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 7 Dec 83 BK]

MONETARY MARKET BANKING ACTIVITY--By absorbing and seeing the significance of depositing savings, the party and government have made this an important way for ordinary citizens to participate in setting up capital for national industrial construction. Since the opening day of the savings unit agent in the Vientiane Capital morning market on 11 October, merchants have gradually and actively deposited their savings. There are now 66,480 kip in basic savings. The merchants here are continuously depositing their savings in order to celebrate the eighth anniversary of National Day on 2 December. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in Lao 22 Oct 83 pp 1, 3] 9884

ROUTE 14 REPAIRED--The repairs of Route 14, a strategic route which goes via Phokham and Koutchik Cantons, Phonthong District, Champassak Province, 25 km to Champassak District, took place on 16 to 25 September 1983. They were 100 percent completed. The repairs began with digging and filling the broken-down sections with dirt, digging water drainage pipes, then moving on to bigger tasks of welding 2-meter wide steel pipes and building a wooden bridge that can carry 5-6 tons. The construction went from Ban Km 12, Phokham Canton to Ban Tha, Khoutchik Canton. Comrade Khamson, secretary of the Phonthong District Youth Union and also a member of the committee responsible for the repair battalion [on this route] concluded that by struggle and emulation our Route 14 repair company and battalion is able to carry dirt and stone to fill the road, build wooden bridges across marsh(es), fill holes, and dig water drainage ditches along the length of the road. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Oct 83 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/25



## SARAWAK UNITED PEOPLE'S PARTY HEADING FOR DIFFICULT FUTURE

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 27 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Francis Siah]

[Text]

**The Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) has come a long, long way — just a year short of a quarter century.**

It has been through 'heaven and hell'. All its five senses have already been put to the most stringent of tests. It has spent the first half of its life in Opposition, the second half in the Government. There is nothing in our politics which this Sarawak's oldest political party has not been through.

Come the State election next month, the party will again be tested — this time, it has to stretch its "sixth sense" to the fullest. Party leaders have admitted, "We'll be fighting for our survival". And they really couldn't have been more realistic.

For SUPP, a predominantly Chinese-based party contesting mainly in urban constituencies, the battle alone is tough. It cannot rely on the decline — due to several factors — of the party's post mortem into its defeats in Bandar Kuching and Bandar Sibu in last year's parliamentary election (both seats fell to the DAP) has, sadly, not done much to reshape its course. After over 10 years, the why's still prevail.

The party has failed to meet the rising expectations of the Chinese, whose support the party weighs heavily on. To say that SUPP has not done anything in the interest of the Chinese would be unfair. It has and is still trying its best.

That the Chinese are by nature anti-establishment is not an understatement either. Because the majority of them are, especially the younger generation. To

most of them, SUPP has nothing new to offer, it is not as "attractive" as the DAP which can harp on a hundred and one issues. The growing dissatisfaction in SUPP is made worse by the fact that the party had not

been really able to explain to the Chinese certain issues with racial overtones.

One party leader summed up the DAP's appeals best: "We were just like that when we were in the Opposition. Now, SUPP has to fight the 'SUPP of the sixties'. And that will be an uphill task."

**SECOND ECHELON**

It is also an open secret that SUPP, for the past ten years, has not been able to bring up a second echelon of leaders charismatic enough to project a totally new image for the party. The few worthy of mention, Kuching Mayor Song Swee Guan, Youth leader Thomas Hin, Loke Yik Ping and David Tiong are considered political greenhorns who have yet to gain a

firm footing in the administration.

One DAP leader added sarcasm in his sympathetic remark: "Well, I do appreciate the younger leaders' talks about reforming SUPP. But as long as the few old guards are there, they can forget about any changes. How can you hope to inject any new, better idea when the old leader who is more powerful thinks his is still good?"

For the polls next month, SUPP will be fielding candidates in 12 constituencies. Apart from Miri, Batu Kawa and to a lesser extent, Igan, the other seats have been placed on the party's "danger list". In the present BN set-up, there is no way the party can claim for more seats. So there is no way it can improve on its

performance in 1979 when it came in with 11 seats including the controversial Padungan which was won by the then Independent Tan Meng Chong.

### DR WONG'S CHALLENGE

If current developments in SUPP are any indications, the coming State election is seen as a great challenge for Datuk Dr Wong Soon Kai, the party's powerful secretary general. For the first time, he is leading SUPP to seek a fresh mandate from the people almost single-heartedly. While party's decisions are known to be a collective responsibility among the top brass, Datuk Dr Wong is said to be able to command the majority support of

the party's CWC thus enabling his words to be done laws.

A party insider said: "Well, we think he is the best leader around at the moment. We are banking on his appeals as a clean, honest politician to lead us into the election. For Datuk Amar Stephen Yong (chairman) and Tan Sri Datuk Amar Sim Kheng Hong (treasurer), it seems that all their energies have already been exhausted. Both of them are probably serving their last terms. We can understand if they feel there is nothing left to fight for now after all they have been through. Any politician at their age will feel the strain."

Of the four new faces put up by the party to

contest next month's polls, Mr Song Swee Guan (for Padungan) and Mr Thomas Hui (for Meradong) have the most difficult task of achieving victory.

### DIFFICULT TASKS

Besides being new to the 'game', their candidatures have also been controversial. For the Kuching Mayor, he also has to face the disenchantment from SNAP (the party also claimed Padungan) besides the might of the DAP and the highly sophisticated Padungan voters. For Mr Thomas Hui, his candidature was opposed by the SUPP Binatang branch. He only succeeded in getting the party's blessing after much internal bickering.

The latest from Binatang sources is that Mr Hui has not only to handle the DAP but also two other influential independents.

A political observer has considered the duo as "lambs sent to the slaughter house".

"Honestly, I think they are sacrificial lambs of SUPP. But I must say I do admire their courage to take up the challenge. It takes a lot of guts to contest the two seats under those circumstances", he said.

SUPP is indeed heading for bad times, and this time it's very real. The party will need a lot of solid hard work and efforts to get back to where it should be - this time perhaps only its sixth sense can help.

## BORDER FENCE WITH SOUTH THAILAND CURBS COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE In English 26 Nov 83 p 9

[Article by: Rajan Moses]

[Text] **Malaysian security officials are delighted with a 27.5-mile (44-km) fence sealing off part of Malaysia's border with South Thailand which is curbing communist infiltration, gunrunning and drug peddling in the area.**

The 7.5-million-dollar double chain link fence on Malaysia's northwestern border has been so successful it is now being extended for another six miles.

It stretches now for 24 miles (39 km) from here to the town of Bukit Kayu Hitam. From there it runs for another 3.5 miles (five km) through hilly, forested areas.

Before the area was fenced off in 1979 it was dotted with major communist infiltration and supply routes and was a haven for gunrunners and drug peddlars, security officials said.

"The fence has reduced the incidences of gun and drug smuggling and eroded communist infiltration in the area but we are still on the

alert for any sudden increases in such activities," one official said.

An anti-smuggling unit of customs and other enforcement agency officers polices the first 24 miles (39 km) of the fence to stop illegal border crossings and prevent syndicates based in southern Thailand from smuggling guns, drugs and consumer goods to Malaysian buyers.

The 305th Battalion of the Malaysian Rangers Army guard the other 3.5 miles (five km) from Bukit Kayu Hitam against a threat from an estimated 112 armed guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya-Revolutionary Faction (CPM-RF).

The CPM-RF, based in southern Thailand, is a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of Malaya-Propaganda (CPM-Propaganda).

Security officials said the CPM-RF was originally committed to the armed overthrow of the Malaysian government and replacing it with a

marxist state but was now more a loose group of semi-bandits.

Since completion of the fence with its 60 watchtowers Customs revenue at Malaysian checkpoints at Padang Besar and the border town of Changlook has gone up from one million dollars in 1976 to 4.3 million dollars in 1979 and 4.7 million dollars last year, they added.

Smugglers on both sides of the fence still try to cut holes in it to move contraband across the border but they are usually foiled and many have been caught, the officials said.

Border guards recently caught a group of Malaysians trying to smuggle 12 colour television sets into Thailand by cutting through the fence, they said.

Earlier this year guards became suspicious when a herd of cows with knife-slits on their inner thighs were spotted wandering across the border into Malaysia.

Closer inspection revealed packets of drugs inserted in the slits by smugglers who planned to catch the cows and collect the drugs later, the officials said.

The government wants to stop the gunrunning and other smuggling but top priority is given to the armed forces' fight against the CPM-RF in an operation code-named Ops Pagar (Operation Fence), according to security officials.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jaspal Singh, Commanding Officer of the Malaysian Rangers Task

Force based in Bukit Kayu Hitam, said the CPM-RF was now accepting thugs, gangsters and other disaffected people into its ranks.

"They are a disillusioned group without much aggression left. They seem to have no real cause and lack support on both sides of the border," he said.

But they conduct sneak attacks on patrols

by the Malaysian security forces, especially in the unfenced area, he added.

Military intelligence officers predicted that to boost flagging morale the CPM-RF would continue the sneak attacks

and try to recruit more members.

'The fence has curbed CPM-RF guerrillas' access to and from Thailand. Before, they could move about freely on motorcycles," said Colonel Jaspal.

Government-initiated schemes for planting rubber and other cash crops in the area as well as resettling people in previously uninhabited places had also deterred CPM-RF activities, he added.

Security officials said the fence was now being extended for another six miles (9.5 km) and they expected this to help eliminate the CPM-RF threat and smuggling in the area. - Reuter.

CSO: 4200/303

SARAWAK UNITED PEOPLE'S PARTY FIRM ON LANGUAGE, CULTURE ISSUES

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Kuching, Thurs:- The Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) stand on culture and language is clear--that it will not compromise on the issues, and will thwart any actions that move against these.

"We are fully determined to protect the rights, as enshrined in the nation constitution, on the free use and development of our mother tongue and language on the same status of cultures and languages of other communities in the countries," Kuching SUPP Youth chief, Encik Song Swee Guan, stressed here today.

He said the Kuching Youth will reject any move towards cultural assimilation and "will not compromise with any act that is likely to damage the interests and rights of the people."

Encik Song said SUPP, being a multi-racial party, has clearly stated in its constitution, that it promotes multi-languages, cultures and religious policies.

He also criticised the opposition Democratic Party (DAP) which, he claimed, was confusing the people on the language and culture issues through its so-called 'One Language, One Culture' slogan.

Encik Song, the SUPP's nominated Barisan candidate for Padungan in the coming state elections, said the Chinese must continue to practice their own culture, and traditions and use of their own mother tongue to ensure their continued existent.

On Chinese Primary Education, he appealed to the Education Department to formulate a long-term programme to uplift the teaching standard.

He claimed that there is an overall lack of qualified teachers in the primary school as many of them are primary education graduates.

He also appealed to the government to consider recognising the Chinese School Syndicate certificates which are recognised by some colleges in England.

He said because of the non-recognition by the government, those certificate holders could not be admitted to the Teachers' Training Colleges in the state, resulting in the lack of qualified staff.

"The government should consider accepting at least temporarily those certificate holders into the Teachers' Training Colleges," he added.

Encik Song also called on the Education Department to relax the present system of accepting applications into Teachers Colleges. "The present system requires the applicants to possess credit in Bahasa Malaysia at MCE level, five years after leaving school," he added.

The government should also consider an interim measure to get the services of retired teachers in view of the present shortage of staff, particularly after the introduction of the 3M education system.

Call

He also urged the government to give subsidies fairly to primary schools and continue aiding them in reconstruction of school buildings and other amenities.

In an effort to help solve various problems faced by the Chinese Primary School, Encik Song noted that the First Division Association of Chinese Schools Board of Management has been registered to work for this purpose.

CSO: 4200/303

PERMANENT DIPLOMATIC PRESENCE COULD IMPROVE TRADE WITH INDIA

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] A leading India industrialist believes lucrative trade prospects are being hampered by the lack of a New Zealand diplomatic post in his country.

He is Mr Ramkrishna Bajaj, the head of the Bombay-based Bajaj group of companies, a conglomerate with annual sales worth \$700 million.

Mr Bajaj last week led the highest-ranked Indian trade mission to have visited New Zealand, a delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a New Delhi-based group representing 100,000 businesses.

Problems

The Question of New Zealand re-establishing a permanent presence in India featured in talks between the delegation and the Minister of Overseas Trade and Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper.

As an example of the problems caused by the 1982 closure of the New Zealand High Commission in Delhi, Mr Bajaj cited the fact that members of his delegation had to go to Australia to apply for New Zealand visas.

"I suggested to Mr Cooper that the best thing was to re-open your High Commission as it was before the closure, or at the least, appoint an honorary consul so we could get visas in India."

Mr Bajaj said the "meagre" trade turnover bothered him.

He believed there was room for a big increase in New Zealand sales to India of paper, paperboard and consultancy services in such things as dairying, forestry and sheep breeding.

Wages Low

India sought business partners, and could offer New Zealand firms joint ventures in India where wages were low, a large pool of trained specialists existed and technology to world standards was available.

Mr Bajaj said his delegation had come, not to buy or sell, but to make contacts and let New Zealand know that India was today a major industrial power.

"We have much in common. We both belong to the Commonwealth. We both speak the same language, so there is no language barrier. When people go from here to Europe they should drop in on India on the way.

"If our countries want to remain competitive with the developed world we will have to take advantage of quality, know-how and cost advantages. Otherwise, Japan, the United States and Western Europe will always dominate."

CSO: 4200/304



POLL GIVES NEW ZEALAND PARTY 15 PERCENT PUBLIC SUPPORT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Dec 83 p 3

[Text]

The latest poll results of 15 percent public support for the New Zealand Party is in line with party predictions, the spokesman, Mr Bob Jones, said today. (details on front page)

Mr Jones said he was naturally pleased with the four-point gain in the latest Heylen-Eye Witness News poll published last night. But it did not come as a surprise, as the 15 percent prediction was made in the

party's latest newsletter.

At a New Zealand Party rally in November, Mr Jones predicted the poll would show the party had more than 20 percent in December.

Mr Jones said the polls had produced even higher figures than had been expected.

The New Zealand Party polled 11 percent of public support last month. The party expected to have 20 percent of public support in January, and 30 percent by April, he said.

Mr Jones said he had not antici-

pated being included in the leadership poll, as the party would not be selecting its leader until its February conference. Mr Jones increased his popularity from 5 to 7 percent in the person most preferred as prime minister section of the poll.

The party had predicted that Social Credit would not reach double digit figures again in the poll. Social Credit's support dropped to 8 percent this month, and Mr Jones said the party was "history."

CSO: 4200/305

## GOVERNMENT MAY AX NEW WEAPONS PURCHASE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 16

[Text] Guided missiles, jet fighters and submarines could come second best to an older, simpler weapon--an axe wielded by a cost-conscious Government--after the long-awaited defence review is published in a few days.

The possibility of buying the missiles, the fighters and the submarines is expected to be canvassed in the White Paper on Defence which should be tabled in Parliament this month or next.

But the preference of the military and the willingness of the Government to pay for it can be two different things. The military have found out before, to their cost, that the Government's cost-cutting axe is still a formidable weapon.

At the top of the list are submarines. The Government has already made public its interest in exploring the submarine option for the "sharp end" of the Royal New Zealand Navy.

Although both the Navy and the Government have been at pains to point out that their interest in submarines is not a commitment, there are signs that the interest is more than a passing fancy.

### Submarines Cheaper

New Zealand defence philosophy states that any threat is most likely to arrive by sea. Therefore defence forces must be geared towards repelling an attack from that area.

Submarines make an appealing change. They offer not only a greater deterrent to an attacking sea force but also a cheaper alternative to a surface fleet.

To replace just one of our four ageing frigates could cost from \$250 million to \$400 million.

To buy one new, diesel-electric submarine would cost about \$140 million, according to Navy sources.

However, it costs much more than the price of the submarines themselves (the Navy wants at least four) to establish a submarine service--creating a dockyard to service the submarines alone will cost a pretty penny.

#### Pressure on Aircraft

The overall price of establishing a submarine service will therefore be high. Payment will probably come due in about a decade if the Government, as seems likely, decides to go ahead with the submarine option.

That would put considerable pressure on the other expensive replacement scheme being considered by the Ministry of Defence--new strike aircraft for the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

For months Air Force planners have been studying a replacement for the ageing Skyhawk fighter-bombers.

A study team looked long and hard at the American F-16, F-18 and F-20 strike aircraft, the British Jaguar, the French Mirage 2000 and the Harrier jump jet.

The RNZAF has three options: Buy one of the above new aircraft; buy a second-hand aircraft with greater life expectancy and more modern equipment than the Skyhawks; or improve the Skyhawks with modern avionics.

The Air Force would like new aircraft. The high cost might shoot down their hopes.

The F-18 Hornet has been touted as one of the world's most advanced strike aircraft and its price tends to reinforce that impression. It is a doubly desirable aircraft as far as New Zealand is concerned in that Australia recently brought 75 of them for a whopping \$2400 million. [as published]

#### Barter Deal

But that cost could effectively torpedo the F-18. To buy 14 would probably cost over \$450 million.

Even the F-16 Fighting Falcon--another very sophisticated fighter-bomber--would cost about \$300 million for 14.

To buy any of the three American aircraft would almost certainly necessitate some sort of favourable financial arrangement.

So the Government might look kindly upon a barter deal such as that being offered by the British for the Anglo-French aircraft the Jaguar, although the Jaguars are thought to be less than suitable for New Zealand's needs.

Details of the barter deal being considered are not known but the British Minister of Defence Procurement, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, is known to have discussed the matter when in New Zealand last month.

## Swinging Axe

The Jaguars would not be new. They would be delivered from the Royal Air Force in about 1987-88 at a price the New Zealand Government might find easier to live with.

However, at about that time, New Zealand could be looking at payment for submarines and it is then that the Government could start swinging its axe.

The type of aircraft the Air Force recommends is expected to be contained in the defence review.

But in the end the Government could plump for simply updating the Skyhawks. In spite of the Skyhawks' ageing air frames, the Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson, has said the fighter-bombers would still have years left in them after upgrading.

The Government has no doubt taken on board the fact that some Argentine Skyhawks, with avionic equipment a little more advanced than their New Zealand counterparts, were able to penetrate British air defence systems during the Falklands crisis only to see their bombs, unexploded, bounce off their targets.

However, those raids were often high-density attacks involving large numbers of aircraft and losses were also high.

The upgrading being considered--and which could be the short-term solution the Government will fall back on--would give the Skyhawks advanced computer-based weapons aiming and radar capabilities superior to those of the Argentines.

The Government could also be looking hard at the possibility of buying more of the A-4 Skyhawks from the Royal Australian Navy which has just put on the market some of its A-4G models. Both the Australian and New Zealand models could then be upgraded.

However, even with advanced avionics, the Skyhawks, once loaded with weaponry to repel a potential threat from the sea, are a relatively ponderous aircraft by modern comparisons.

It seems likely that the Government will approve the expected review recommendations that it buy at least one form--and possibly more--of guided missiles.

The American-made Harpoon missile has long been marketed as an effective anti-ship weapon capable of being delivered from miles away by the RNZAF Orion aircraft or fitted to our frigates. They can also be fired by submarines.

## Portable Missile

The other missile being looked at very closely is a land-based system to be operated by the Army. The sophisticated Rapier system was used with reasonable success against aircraft in the Falklands.

But New Zealand could decide to buy the light-weight, portable anti-aircraft missile systems which can be operated by one man who fires the missile from a canister carried over his shoulder rather like the old bazookas from the Second World War.

The British Blowpipe was again used with reasonable success in the Falklands but front running could perhaps go to the American made Stinger which incorporates a more up-to-date guidance system.

Other review recommendations are expected to include:--

.The replacing of the Sioux helicopters--perhaps by another form that can be used in an antisubmarine mode.

.A continued study into the type of multi-purpose surface ship to replace the first of the frigates to be retired in the mid-1990s.

.New 7.62 mm automatic weapons for the Army to replace the present old-fashioned machine guns.

CSO: 4200/304

## LABOR WOULD SCRAP FREE UNION LAW

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] The Opposition Leader, Mr Lange, has indicated that a Labour government will repeal the voluntary unionism and youth rates legislation which passed its second reading in Parliament last night.

In an uncharacteristically low-key speech, Mr Lange appealed to the Government several times to pull back on the bill and "think again."

Speaking just before the dinner adjournment, he said: "The National Party has within its ranks right now people who draw back from this High Noon brink. I commend to them, in the quiet of the tea hour, to consider again."

The bill was "unjust to the working people of New Zealand," he said. "It is not a great legislative landmark. It will not be law for very long."

The bill would rewrite only one side of the industrial equation, he said. "The workers' freedom of disassociation is nothing if it is countered by the employers' freedom to intimidate and exploit."

### Complex

New Zealand's system of union membership based on the unqualified preference clause was unique. It protected workers by ensuring union coverage. It was one of the foundations of the system of industrial relations and before passing the Industrial Law Reform Bill Parliament should ensure that whatever replaces unqualified preference achieves the same protection.

"Our system of industrial relations is complex and finely balanced," Mr Lange said. "The trade union movement has accepted compulsory arbitration and restrictions on its right to bargain with employers in return for the right to negotiate the unqualified preference."

### Declare War

He said that in New Zealand's small towns the person who used a union was known as a troublemaker.

"Employers in small workplaces can easily put pressure on their labour force not to belong to a union. The unqualified preference clause has been a lifesaver for people in small workplaces."

The bill would make workers and the industrial relations climate worse off than at present.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Bolger, had decided to declare war on trade unions after he saw the polls in mid-year, Mr Lange said.

More than 60 per cent of those interviewed were most concerned about unemployment and just over 1 per cent were most concerned about industrial relations.

"If you had his (Mr Bolger's) problems you would want to declare war on anything but unemployment.

"Pack it in," he said to the Government MPs. "Do something for your country."

#### Impact

Mr Bolger told the House the bill was not an attack on any group or individual. It was designed "to develop a union structure and philosophy appropriate to today's and tomorrow's workplace rather than yesterday's."

Unions should recognise the impact of their activities on employment, prices and the state of the New Zealand economy.

The events in the industrial arena yesterday were significant, he said. Petrol supplies were threatened by industrial action in Auckland, an illegal strike in the Waikato had caused the tipping of millions of litres of milk, standover tactics by drivers were reported in Christchurch, "the riggers are again resting at Marsden Pt" and the on-going saga of demarcation between boilmakers and engineers had hit the Glenbrook steelworks in South Auckland.

#### Nonsense

"Any observer would acknowledge there is need and scope for improvement in industrial relations."

It was irresponsible of senior union officials to state they would go to jail rather than abide by the Bill's requirements for nondiscrimination, Mr Bolger said. It was nonsense to suggest that union and nonunion workers could not work together.

The Federation of Labour was right now negotiating with state unions to form a joint organisation and the key to that was getting the agreement of New Zealand's largest union, a voluntary one, the Public Service Association.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE MISSING



10000	100000000; TRADE WITH INDIA UP
10000	THE TAIWANESE DREAM In English - 7/24/83/10/10
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10000	THE TAIWANESE DREAM In English - 7/24/83/10/10

## Trade with Mexico has slumped but trade with India has grown since the Government shut its New Delhi mission and opened one in Mexico City.

Mexico's chronic debt crisis, which resulted in a loss of bankruptcy is expected to hurt New Zealand export there for several more years.

On the other hand, India is viewed by the Government as a country with a healthier economy than Mexico and an overseas debt ratio higher than New Zealand.

The Government also has a high reputation in New Delhi as a country with a healthy economy and an overseas debt ratio higher than New Zealand.

### Outlook Good

Overall, Mexico was seen as a better trade partner than India, but the outlook for trade with India was seen as better than Mexico's.

The Government also has a high reputation in New Delhi as a country with a healthy economy and an overseas debt ratio higher than New Zealand.

at least as good with India as Mexico.

The Indians, after all, have made it clear they want a big increase in trade — in both directions — as shown by the visit to New Zealand last week of a high-level delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Figures from the Statistics Department show the pattern of sales to and from India and Mexico in recent years.

Trade with India  
\$NZ millions

Year	To	From
1981	4.6	21.9
1982	15.4	27.1
1983	11.1	38.6
1984	24.7	27.5
1985	33.2	38.1
1986	45.6	32.8

Trade with Mexico  
\$NZ millions

Year	To	From
1981	1.1	1.8
1982	1.1	1.9
1983	1.1	1.9
1984	1.1	1.9
1985	1.1	1.9
1986	1.1	1.9

1982	45.6	45
1983	13.6	57

While the figures show that trade with India has enjoyed a steady if unspectacular growth, the striking aspect of the Mexican statistics is the big jump in exports in the 1986 June year and the slump in the latest June year.

### Export Surge

Imports from Mexico have remained virtually static — and they consist almost solely of tequila and rum.

Milk powder and other dairy products were responsible for the surge in exports to Mexico from 1980.

The market for dairy products was affected this year by the United States imposition of more than \$50 million of surplus products such as milk powder to Mexico's needs.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the latest figures for Mexico show that milk powder became most of the dairy exports there were shipped after June 80.

All told, says the board, about \$25 million worth of dairy products will go to Mexico this calendar year and will appear in next year's statistics.

Mexico had not stopped importing essential food stuffs such as milk powder, the board found.

An executive officer of the Trade and Industry Department with responsibility for Mexican trade, Mr Peter Cole, said Mexico could take from three to five years to come back.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we regard Mexico as a country with potential for special co-operation in cultural technology and equipment."

### Quiet Growth

While Mexico's position with regard to trade with New Zealand is not ideal, it would be difficult to see other than essential foodstuffs, because of restrictions on imports and exports, trade with Mexico.

Trade with Mexico is expected to be quiet for the next few years, but the Government is expected to continue to monitor the situation.

the 10th ranked industrial power.

Many of India's 700 million people might not eat particularly well but the green revolution has made famine a thing of the past. India is virtually self-sufficient in food and even exports foodgrains now.

The country will reach self-sufficiency in oil production in a few years and it is set to export more motor vehicles, produce almost everything from railway locomotives to television sets.

### Scope There

New Zealand's main exports to India are pulp

newsprint, tallow and wool, and imports from India include cereals, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, latex, jute, textiles and even heavy machinery such as power station generators.

India's greatest need is modern technology. Mr Bajaj said last week that there was promising scope for joint ventures based on New Zealand expertise in dairying, forestry, sheep-breeding and other specialist consultancies.

Following the closure of the Delhi High Commission, the Government appointed a high commissioner and a trade commissioner who are

based in Wellington and make occasional trips to India.

According to Mr Ray Wright, the director, trade services, at the Trade and Industry Department, that sort of remote arrangement is not as good as having someone on the spot.

"A lot of our trade with India has been going on for a long time and contacts are well established," Mr Wright said.

"The trouble comes when difficulties arise."

"Where we are suffering is in the introduction of new products which requires some footwork calling on companies interesting them in a trial shipment and then following that up."

Once a trade deal was in place, it tended to run by itself after a relationship between the two parties was established.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE MISSING

## NEW ZEALAND

### JAPAN SEEKS END TO TRAWLING BAN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo

Japan is sending a mission to New Zealand next month to try to reverse a trawling ban on Japanese boats.

The Japanese fishing industry was told in October by the Minister of Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, that most, if not all, of the high value species in New Zealand's 200-mile zone could now be taken by fishing boats under New Zealand control.

From October next year Japanese trawlers fishing on their own account will have access only to area "E," an area south of Stewart Island which the Japanese trawling association claims is too rough for profitable fishing because of frequent bad weather.

The Japanese Deep Water Trawling Association is sending a mission to protest at the ruling.

10 Trawlers

The talks will precede formal negotiations between both Governments before the bilateral fishing agreement expires in September next year.

There could be arguments over the definition of what type of boat, licensed or joint venture craft, forms the basis of the agreement, according to the Japanese association. It maintains the agreement refers to licensed Japanese boats which, unlike the joint venture boats, will be subject to the cuts.

A report by the FISHERIES FINANCIAL PRESS OF JAPAN on the mission says 10 Japanese trawlers are fishing the zone and are allowed to take up to 66,000 tonnes of fish for the year ending September 3.

"Of all Southern Hemisphere fisheries, the New Zealand zone is the most important for the trawling industry," the FISHERIES PRESS said.

It said the Nihon Suisan and Taiyo Fishing Companies each had two New Zealand Government-licensed boats in the zone, and the Japan Marine Resources Centre had one test trawler which supplied information to the Fishing Industry Board.

#### Information

In addition, the Nichiro, Hoko, Kyokuyo, Nihon Suisan and Taiyo companies each had one joint-venture trawler in New Zealand waters.

Under the Government's policy of promoting New Zealand's deepwater fishing industry, Japanese boats will lose their quota for the valued species of hake, hoki, ling, orange roughy, oreo dory, silver warehou and squid.

Japanese boats, however, will be permitted to trawl other finfish species and continue surface and bottom longlining and squid jigging.

CSO: 4200/304

## EDITORIAL VOICES CONCERN FOR LAMB EXPORTS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 8 Dec 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Fewer Importers of Lamb"]

[Text] Changes taking place in the New Zealand meat industry are of direct interest to farmers, meat exporters, and meat processors and of immense importance to all New Zealanders. Meat is by far New Zealand's biggest export earner. Any change affecting the sale of meat could be reflected rapidly in the economy as a whole. The consideration given by the Meat Board yesterday to reducing the number of importers of lamb into Britain is a change that may be justified, but it is clearly one which also has the potential for damage to the lamb export trade.

The most obvious danger is that meat importers in Britain who are not among the chosen few will be alienated. About 20 importers now import carcass meat directly. Their number will be reduced to between four and eight. A dozen or more importers are going to be told that they will no longer be able to buy New Zealand meat directly from New Zealand. It would be a natural reaction for some of them to eschew further dealings in New Zealand lamb. If that happens the amount of New Zealand lamb sold in Britain may be reduced. The Meat Board is acutely aware of this danger, and next week Mr Adam Begg, the chairman, will go to Britain to talk both to the half dozen or so importers chosen, and to the dozen or more who will no longer be allowed to import lamb from New Zealand. These others will still be able to handle New Zealand lamb, but they will have to buy it from one of the importers. Mr Begg is likely to find that he has a great deal of explaining to do.

The Meat Board will become the owner of all lamb sold in New Zealand, and the only seller of carcasses of lamb. New Zealand firms which prepare specialised cuts of lamb will be able to market these under their own brand names. The primal cuts, that is legs, loins, and shoulders, will probably all be handled by the Meat Board. Any firm that wants to export lamb processed no further than these cuts will not be allowed to buy lambs from the Meat Board. These changes will mean that except for those firms preparing specialised cuts, the Meat

Board will be the sole seller in Britain to half a dozen or so buyers.

The Meat Board hopes that this approach will mean that there can be co-ordination of volume and pricing. When the meat exporting companies were allowed to sell freely on the British market they were seen, on occasions, to be undercutting each other's prices. The Meat Board hopes that the new system will mean stable pricing. Part of its thinking is that lamb will not be able to compete with chicken and pork, and that therefore lamb must go up-market. The Meat Board plans to appoint a European director who will meet the importing companies each week to discuss the lamb market.

Control of the volume of lamb on the market will be an integral part of the strategy. The Meat Board also plans to control the price at which the importers sell to their own depots or other wholesalers. While the price to the importers may vary according to circumstances, another factor is giving concern — the move within the European Economic Community to set a minimum import price for lamb. Both the Meat Board and the Government are adamantly opposed to this, for it could price New Zealand lamb off the market.

The changes can not be guaranteed to work, but some things were going wrong with the previous system. Some matters in the new system do not appear to have been thought through. There will be one strong seller, and the buying power will be concentrated. The lamb that they are dealing with is primarily bulk lamb, in carcasses or in the primal cuts. Yet it is generally accepted that the future of the meat industry lies in more specialised cutting. For some markets bulk meat may always be the most important export — but adding more value to the same quantity of meat is the most sensible immediate step. Strengthening the bulk market should not be at the expense of firms which have shown enterprise and innovation in further processing.

FOOD PRICES INCREASE 4.1 PERCENT OVER 1982

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Dec 83 p 6

[Text]

Food prices are up 4.1 percent on the level they were a year ago, according to Food Price Index figures released by the Statistics Department.

A breakdown of food price movements over the year to November show significant increases in the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables and meat.

The department reports that fresh fruit and vegetable prices rose 15.4 percent over the past year and that meat prices rose 10.8 percent.

Other significant rises were in beverages (up 8.8 percent) and processed fruit (up 4 percent).

Other commodities rose by about 1 percent or less and there were price falls in a number of categories — sweets, potato chips and peanuts (down 1.2 percent), poultry (down 0.9 percent), jams and spreads (down 0.4 percent) and processed vegetables (down 0.2 percent).

Labour's consumer affairs spokesman, Mrs Ann Hercus, said the latest index showed there was an "apparently relentless trend upwards" in food prices.

Data showed that where prices were not under the freeze, the true rate of inflation was closer to 10 percent, Mrs Hercus said.

"For example, meat and vegetables increased between 8.7 percent and 11.6 percent in the last 12 months, according to these latest statistics," she said.

Mr Les Hunter, Social Credit spokesman on finance and economic affairs, said the upward trend of the index was confirmed by today's figures.

"This bottoming out in the artificially induced drop in inflation will accelerate the decline in living standards for the many who are struggling to make ends meet," he said.

People would have less disposable income for other necessities of life.



ORIGINAL ARTICLE MISSING

After its affiliation with Caritas International, the Ilocos chapter will be entitled to receive financial assistance from international funding agencies.

These agencies include the Mesereor, Messio, Church-need and Advena Group based in Germany whose main task are helping Third World countries solicit funds from ordinary people from all over the country. [as published]

CSO: 5200/301

## FINANCIAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRG

Manila 30 (UPI) TODAY In English 10 Dec 83 p 10

Manila 30 (UPI) — The Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany signed Thursday a financial cooperation agreement, amounting to DM37 million (\$54.6 million), to support the national development projects, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Deputy Secretary Manuel Collantes and German Ambassador Dr. Klaus Zeller signed the agreement in ceremonies held at the ministry.

Under the terms of the accord, the Philippines and other parties determined that "in both countries can obtain loans from the Kreditanstalt für Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung (Development Loan Corp.) Frankfurt/Main.

The loans are for three projects: "Island Electrification III," a subproject of DM35 million (approximately US\$4.2 million); "Rural Water Supply," DM12.5 million (approximately US\$3.4 million); and "Visayas Telecommunications," DM10 million (approximately US\$4.6 million).

In his remarks, Collantes said the accord, the first signed by the new German administration, ensured the continuation and completion of projects which are of great economic significance to Philippines development programs.

By signing the agreement, he noted, underscores the great interest and expanded cooperation between the FRG in the socio-economic development of the Philippines.

The Island Electrification project will benefit small islands by providing electricity, one of the targets of the government's undertaking to uplift the "underprivileged" through electrification.

The Rural Water Supply project will be given water supply systems under the government's project.

The Visayas Telecommunications project will enhance communication systems of the Visayas to each other and with the capital Manila, demonstrating the government's commitment to expand telecommunications nationwide.

— (UPI) —

ORIGINAL ARTICLE MISSING

OPPOSITION PAPER ON VALUE OF RURAL PROJECTS TO THWART INSURGENCY

Manila THE MANILA PAPER in English 6-12 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Reuben R. Canoy]

[Text]

In a village called Tagbok-bok in northern Mindanao, farm extension workers of Xavier University's college of agriculture recently figured in an "encounter" with the NPA and won without firing a single shot. Their weapon—appropriate technology.

As engineer Bernabe Noble recounts it, the villagers had asked for assistance in designing an irrigation system which they wanted to build themselves. But members of the NPA barged into the meeting to urge that they should instead conduct a protest march to force the government to construct the project.

Noble, a former barangay chairman who quit politics to head the college's engineering staff, countered with the argument that waiting for the government to do the job might take years of futile waiting. In the meanwhile, how would the people eat? They took his side, despite

the sight of so many guns, and the rebels left.

Today, Tagbokbok is a self-reliant community that doesn't have to worry about where to look for the next meal: thanks to the irrigation system, the farmers harvest three times a year. What's more, the spillover turns a water-wheel that provides power for a crude but effective ricemill, also made by the barrio folks with plans drawn on a school blackboard by the XU ap-pro-tech staff.

The secret, says Noble, is to let the people undertake the project themselves. This approach is based on the tested development principle that teaching a man how to fish is better than giving him a basket of fish.

The program of spreading appropriate technology to raise farm productivity is the brainchild of Fr. William Masterson, a Jesuit educator who has spent the best years of his life

showing Mindanao rural folks how to improve their lives through cooperatives and modern agricultural methods.

He is also the spark-plug of SEARSOIN, the Southeast Asia Rural Social Leadership Institute—which trains hundreds of youth leaders from nearby Asian and Pacific countries.

To promote the ap-pro-tech ideas, Masterson relies on Emilio Neri, an erstwhile activist who nearly became governor of Davao Oriental over his rich and landed rivals just before martial law was imposed.

"I had no intention of going into politics then," Neri recalls, "but I just wanted to prove that if people got together they could use their combined strength to fight the politically powerful land-owners. We won the election but lost in the counting."

In the war against rural poverty, however, "Master son's guerrillas" — as the appro-tech boys have come to be known — appear to be winning modest but meaningful victories in the field.

Through their efforts, farm families in areas unreachable by roads or transportation are now able to mill their own grain with low-cost portable grinders run by wind mill or waterwheel.

Pedal-operated threshers that a carpenter can fashion with simple hand tools, coconut shredders and oil presses, water pumps adopted from an old Chinese model, and peanut shellers built from junkyard cast-iron

all these have found their way to many villages existing virtually in the stone age.

On the drawing board at NU are plans for what skeptics describe as Rube Goldberg contraptions but which could one day en-

able a schoolchild to turn out hundreds of nipa or coconut palm roof shingles against the twenty that the most skilled craftsman can produce by hand, or produce clean heat for copra, bean and grain driers.

But even as the appro-tech engineers work on new or recycled ideas the farmers themselves have come up with some of their own to meet local needs with available materials. This inspiring sense of ingenuity has infected nearby communities in a multiplier effect not earlier foreseen by Masterson and his crew.

As usual, money for the development of prototypes and experimental models has been scarce. Noble thinks that if the government budget for the development and application of similar technology were to be channeled through private organizations, a lot more could be accomplished.

Though some funds have trickled down from

the US AID and other foundations, they cover only a tiny fraction of what it takes to run a fabrication shop and a study center where — for a fee of P 50, usually paid by sponsors — farmers can go through a 10-day course to become jacks-of-all-trades.

The transformation of those who have availed of the study program is astonishing. In Tagbokbok and other villages where people have learned to solve problems their own way, the battle for the mind has ended with both the violent revolutionaries and swivel chair bureaucrats of the Marcos government as the casualties.

When a government official tried to introduce a "community development" project in one appro-tech barrio, the farmers coldly turned him away, saying they didn't need any help — either from the SPA or Marcos. DEPTInews

# CANOV ON U.S. INTERESTS, MILITARY RULE

Manila THE MANILA PAPER in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 83 p 2

[Column by Rueben R. Canov: "The U.S. and the Philippine Military"]

[Text]

For daring to suggest that the military take political action by easing Marcos out and serving as a caretaker or transition government, I have been branded as an agent of the American CIA, a tool of rightist business groups, and a two-bit politician trying to gain attention by creating controversy.

Let me assure you that I am none of these.

What has prompted me to make what some consider an outrageous proposal is a realistic perception of the deteriorating political situation. The way it is developing, with Marcos becoming more intransigent as the public demand for his resignation mounts, convinces me that sooner or later the military -- which constitutes the real political power under the Marcos regime -- will be compelled by circumstances to intervene politically.

There are two probable situations which could lead to military political action: a breakdown in the social order, which the spreading demagogues, strikes and protests may engender, and the rise of political groups openly hostile to US interests here.

For global strategic as well as economic reasons, the Uni-

ted States government will never countenance a political change in the Philippines without being assured of the friendship and cooperation of the new leaders.

The bitter lesson provided by Iran explains why the US, despite pressures and criticisms levelled by liberal quarters, stubbornly refuses to withdraw economic and political support of Marcos. America simply cannot afford to hasten the destabilization and collapse of his regime only to enable a divided and badly disorganized political opposition to take over.

Indeed, if the opposition cannot get its act together and present itself as a viable alternative to Marcos, or if it does but falls under the sway of ultra-nationalistic leaders bent on removing all vestiges of American military and economic presence in the Philippines, I believe that the US government, finding its continued support of the Marcos regime utterly untenable in the face of widespread protests, will be forced to consider the Armed Forces of the Philippines as the only alternative to Marcos or another Khomeini.

Next week: The Opposition and the Military



## CANOE: MILITARY RULE MAY BE BENIGN

MORRISON: MALAYA PAPER in English 6-12 Dec 83 pp 1, 2, 3

MORRISON: Jonathan B. Canoe: "The Opposition and the Military"

What guarantee is there that the military won't be tempted to stay permanently in power after serving as caretaker or transition government? The answer to this question can only be an honest, informed one. There is none.

But then, what guarantee is there that the Marcos regime will not last forever through the political ascendancy of the first lady, son Ferdinand Jr., and several generations of Marcoses or Romualdezes?

What guarantee is there that the political opposition, or those of its leaders who appear honest, capable and identifiable at this stage, won't abuse the powers of the government as Marcos has?

We can only go by faith. The evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for.

And if we can have faith in politicians, many of whom have shown themselves incapable of resisting corruption, why do we deny it to the military?

On this point I have taken issue with several opposition leaders, who behave as though they can force Marcos out merely by chanting slogans in the streets and throwing confetti in the air. The Marcos regime cannot be dismantled without the support of the military.

The fact that military men have ended up ruling Chile, Peru, Argentina or Pakistan is no argument that their Filipino counterparts will act in the same way. It presupposes that the military mind is the same the world over and makes no allowance for social, political and cultural conditions that have

enabled us to work out unique accommodations among ourselves.

It is unfortunate, however, that through association with Marcos and in the wake of Ninoy's murder, our armed forces have acquired a bad name. But even if the insinuations of the Japanese media were to be proven true - that soldiers were used as political assassins and that some military leaders were involved with ambitious politicians' criminal conspiracy - by what form of logic can we implicate the entire military establishment?

By the same token, I cannot see any sense in the way certain opposition leaders denounce the army for the misbehaviour or abuses of a handful. Does this imply that once in power, they will also dismantle the army, navy, air force, and the constabulary or

ORIGINAL ARTICLE MISSING



ZAMBOANGA MAYOR APPEALS ON BEHALF OF JOURNALISTS

Manila: THE MANILA PAPER in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 83 p 5

[Letter from Cesar C. Climaco, mayor of Zamboanga, under the rubric: "Moral from Climaco"--"Support the Zamboanga Journalists in their Crusade"]

[Topic]

OF TRUTH & FREEDOM  
TO ALL

We regard press and communication as one of the most important and noblest of all human activities. It is the right of every citizen to know the truth and to be heard. It is the duty of every citizen to speak the truth and to be heard.

All these are the basic principles of a free society. They are the principles that guide us in our daily lives. They are the principles that guide us in our work and in our play.

As we stand today, we are faced with a crisis. We are faced with a crisis of truth and freedom. We are faced with a crisis of our very existence as a free people.

We are faced with a crisis because we are being told that we must not speak the truth. We are being told that we must not be heard. We are being told that we must not exercise our right of free expression.

We are faced with a crisis because we are being told that we must not support the journalists. We are being told that we must not support the crusade for truth and freedom. We are being told that we must not support the crusade for our very existence as a free people.

It is our DUTY to God and Country to give a BIG NO as our answer to both questions.

Therefore, in Compliance with OUR DUTY TO GOD and COUNTRY, we of ALL SUPPORT ALL THREE, AND ALL OF THEM, WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR US IN THE BATTLE OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM.

TO THIS END, I AM NOW APPEAL TO ALL LOVERS OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM TO SPARE WHATEVER OF THEIR SAVINGS THEY MAY HAVE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMANES COURAGE AND THE SUPPORT OF HUMANES COURAGE WHILE ROMAN IS UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO WAYS TO WIN THE BATTLE OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM. THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO WAYS TO MAKE OURSELVES FREE.

PLEASE HELP AND HELP AND HELP AND MAKE IT HAPPEN. ALL OF US. CESAR C. CLIMACO Mayor, Zamboanga City

COLUMNIST ON ANTI-CHINESE SENTIMENTS IN MEDIA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Dec 83 pp 6, 14

[Excerpt]

Warning bells touched off by a Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) war against profiteers indicate a burgeoning anti-Chinese sentiment among the masses of Fili-

(Turn to page 14)

(Cont'd from page 6)

pinos. The growing antagonism may be synthesized as it was fanned by an editorial in Tagalog during Channel 2's evening newscast in Pilipino. The commentator repeatedly recalled how the owners of multi million-peso hoards of basic commodities so far raided by a task force of the PSC belonged to speculators and profiteers of Chinese ancestry. After branding them as the exploiters of Filipinos, commentator enjoined his audience against coddling "these undesirable aliens in our midst."

. . .

So far, the printed media has refrained from branding all Chinese

businessmen as profiteers. But the beginnings of a "Sons of the Soil" (Bhumiputra) policy is beginning to take roots in this country as a consequence of the rapacity and callousness of a few members of an ethnic minority. Such intimations of growing alienation of the greater mass of the population had better be checked by the responsible elements of the Chinese community in this metropolis. For, should the present economic crisis deteriorate further, they will almost certainly become the chief targets of attacks by the mob. By then, the angry masses would be unable to distinguish the exploiter from the generous.

LAYOFFS IN BANKING INDUSTRY EXPECTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Dec 83 p 15

[Text]

Four commercial banks are seeking government permission to lay off hundreds of employees starting January, banking sources said over the weekend.

The banks which were not identified have reportedly filed retrenchment notices with the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

Sources said the number of banks seeking clearance to reduce the number of employees is expected to increase next year as prospects for the banking system remain bleak.

Under existing government regulations, employers are required to seek prior

clearance from the ministry before terminating permanent employees.

At present, commercial banks including the government-owned Philippine National Bank employ a total workforce of about 49,000 of which 9,600 are in the officer level.

PNB alone employs 7,000 employees of which 680 are officers.

Bankers said that if no relief is in sight next year there could be mass layoffs of forbidding proportions.

A 10 per cent retrenchment, for example, would already mean a loss of 5,000 jobs in the commercial banking sector

The situation in banking took an unexpected turn at the start of the fourth quarter when fee-based foreign exchange transactions gradually eroded.

Since banks could not open letters of credit and other documentary credits, they have been unable to generate income from the traditional profit center.

Revenues from L/C and other fee-based foreign exchange services, according to bankers, account for as much as 35 per cent of earnings of commercial banks.

The rest is accounted for mostly by rate differentials between lendings and deposits.

## HEAVY DEBT SERVICE DUE BY 1987

Manila, Dec 31 (UPI) — In Manila, 30 Dec 84 (2)

[Text]

The Philippines faces a potentially heavy debt servicing on its external loans when full repayment of principal maturities commence by 1987, a banker close to the 11-bank advisory committee said.

On the assumption that the country is able to obtain the approval of its creditor banks for the restructuring of about \$9 billion of its external debt plus a new commercial loan of \$1.65 billion, this banker said that a three-year relief may be expected during the grace period of the financial package.

During this three-year period, only payments for interest on foreign loans are expected to be serviced by the Philippines.

It is expected that the economic adjustment program designed to correct the

country's external accounts are carried out positively so that the Philippines would be able to earn sufficient foreign exchange from exports, remittances, investments and even new loan inflows to be able to meet the debt servicing after the lapse of the grace period.

It is also expected that the country is able to eliminate its balance-of-payments deficit, if not turned into a surplus, so that no new loans are incurred solely to pay for the deficit. He noted that foreign loans incurred to pay for the deficit are counterproductive because they do not generate foreign exchange for its own debt servicing.

The banker, who preferred not to be identified for the time being, said that the Philippines would

have no choice but to agree to the terms which international banks usually impose on countries which restructure their debts.

This means, he said, that the Philippines would have to shoulder higher rates both for the new loan and on that portion of outstanding debts which would have to be restructured.

He said on the new loan of \$1.65 billion, the banks would appear to grant a lending margin of 2.5 per cent over the US prime rate which is now about 11 per cent. In addition, the banks charge a 1.0 per cent arrangement fee on the entire amount.

This compared with the \$300 million jumbo loan obtained by the Central Bank early this year which carried a lending margin of only 1.2 per cent over the US prime

On the outstanding loans which would be rescheduled, estimated at about \$9.11 billion, the lending margin would be 1-1.2 per cent over US prime or 1-7.8 per cent over the London inter-bank offered rate, which fluctuates on a six-month basis. An arrangement fee of 1.0 per cent on the entire amount is also proposed.

The loans that form part of the \$9.11 billion to be restructured over a period of six to eight years were originally incurred at a lending margin of only 1.5 per cent over US prime or 3.4 to 7.8 per cent over LIBOR.

This banker said that for the Philippines to be able to service these debts at their rescheduled interest rates, it needs to at least triple her exports in five years from the 1982 level of almost \$3.5 billion.



## ASSEMBLYMAN CHARGES 'RAMPANT CORRUPTION IN ALL MINISTRIES'

Manila (UPI) TODAY in English 9 Dec 83 pp. 1, 13

[Article by F. Valmeria, Jr.]

[Text]

Two members of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lapunan (KBL) clashed on the floor of the Batasang Pambansa during the question hour yesterday on the matter of graft and corruption in the government.

Assemblyman and former Senator Alejandro Almendras (KBL, Southern Mindanao) charged that there is rampant corruption in all the ministries that must be looked into.

This prompted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to take the floor and brand Almendras' statement as "too sweeping and irresponsible and can not be substantiated."

Emotions ran high when Almendras accepted the challenge, saying he would be willing to expose all these on the floor and even mention names.

The former senator said the recent P50-million textile smuggling in Atimonan, Quezon, for which

the defense minister ordered the court-martial of military personnel involved and the suspension of the provincial commander, is just one of the many proofs of corruption in government.

Almendras appealed to government ministers to do something to stop or at least minimize these illegal activities among their personnel.

He said he would expose these illegal activities at the proper time.

The Enrile-Almendras debate was an offshoot of the answers given by Public Works and Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito to a question asked by opposition Assemblyman Hilario Davide Jr. (Pukayon Bisaya, Central Visayas) regarding the assignment of military officers in the MPWH.

When Davide inquired whether military officers assigned in the MPWH are in the active service, Hipolito answered in the affirmative.

However, Hipolito assured that many of these officers are waiting for their recall to their military units.

Answering the interpellation of Assemblyman Francisco Tatad (NP, Bicol region), Hipolito admitted that a military officer is assigned to the ministry to help organize its intelligence unit. Tatad asked Hipolito why the MPWH cannot afford to employ or train civilian personnel considering that its budget is more than P7 billion.

Meanwhile, the Batasang reconsidered its approval of Resolution No. 579 to amend Sec. 7 of the article of the Constitution pertaining to the duties and functions of the prime minister and members of the Cabinet.

The assembly is scheduled to take up immediately the bill apportioning the 183 Batasang seats among the 75 provinces, seven highly urbanized cities, and the 10 districts of Metro Manila.

REBEL PRIEST'S REPUTATION, INFLUENCE IN NPA PROFILED

AGENCY: THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Tom Fawthrop]

[Text] In only four years Father Conrado Balweg has risen from the obscurity of a Philippine parish priest to the status of a rebel hero, leading soldiers against government troops in Northern Luzon.

Of the estimated 16 radical priests in this predominantly Catholic country, who not only opposed the dictatorship of President Marcos but also committed themselves to the armed struggle of the marxist-led guerillas of the New People's Army, only Father Balweg has adapted to jungle life with such inspired vision. He has now firmly stamped his mark on the entire movement.

The Philippines Army has posted a \$20,000 reward on his head and has issued dramatic wanted posters, labelled "Dead or Alive." [as published]

This evident concern by the Marcos regime has served to boost his already legendary reputation still further. He is now the Philippines' most wanted guerrilla priest and charismatic Peoples' Army leader.

Influence on Opposition

ALTHOUGH COATED IN UNWITTINGNESS by many pursuers, and a couple of interviews with foreign television crews, the colourful 39-year-old Father Balweg could exercise a major influence on opposition forces in the Philippines after a recent assassination of Opposition leader, ex-Senator Aquino.

Hidden this week in the dense Father Balweg, amid the swirling beauty of the Cordillera Mountains about 100 kilometres north of the capital Manila.

A long narrow band of a well-lit, open area of what is termed "dry forest" in front of the Cordillera National Park has created an ideal setting for the meeting.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE MISSING

And he added: "This is the real sacrifice of the Mass."

At the same time, without hesitating with different methods to suppose himself that Father Balzac confidently asserted: "The people has always been the principle of the just war; and it was Jesus himself who used violence against the slaveholders in the temple. The Church's stand against violence is therefore wrong and just violence today is not based upon Christian teaching."

And he added: "Guerrilla."

Although Father Balzac was not by a ranking member of the communist party, he has become one of their leading People's Army organisers in the region, with a rising mandate to unite all the tribespeople in defence of national resources under the guidance of the guerrilla movement.

As with the Latinista guerrillas, the Christian participation in the struggle has contributed to a more flexible and humanistic marxism. The communist Marxist-Leninist communist Party has become increasingly nationalistic in its propaganda and its aims.

Meanwhile, the Army continues to pursue Father Balzac by every possible means, by means of a so-called "dialogue for peace."

His superior, Arzila, designed to capture the elusive Father Balzac has tried to force the dialogue in an apparent attempt to lure the priest to a place near the mountains.

Father Balzac has replied to the offer with a series of seven letters (published in a local newspaper in northern Luzon).

The continuing exchange of letters between the fugitive and the Army in the course of the hunt has only served to emphasize Father Balzac's attitude.

And he added:

THE KBI must be more than meets the eye on the insistence of Minister of Education, Culture and Sports Onofre D. Corpuz to resign all his positions in the government despite the fact that President Marcos had earlier rejected the resignation.

The minister has given only two reasons for his insistent desire to resign all his 20 positions in the government. One was the approval by the Batasang Pambansa of the restoration of the position of vice president which, he said, was utterly unacceptable to him. The other was the appointment of Fortunato Battad as new president of the Mountain State Agricultural College in La Trinidad, Benguet, over the objections of Corpuz who recommended another man.

The first reason of Corpuz was sufficient enough for him to tender his resignation from the Cabinet and all his other government positions. Being a member of the Cabinet and a member of the majority KBI in the Batasan, Corpuz has every right to stand by his own principles and when those principles no longer coincide with the position of his party colleagues, he can always call it quits. But the second could stand some examination. Even if he is the highest education official in the land, his recommendation on the matter of appointment of a state college president is just that — a recommendation. It is up to the appointing power, who, after all, will be responsible and accountable for the performance of

any appointee, to accept or reject the recommendation.

Appointment of somebody other than the one recommended should not be taken as a vote of no-confidence.

It is easy to understand why the MEC's officials and employees are so affected by the offer of Corpuz to resign. He has been the head of the MEC's for so long a time, twice as a matter of fact, that his policies have sunk in deeply to the roots of the educational system of the country. Any sudden change could disrupt some policies which are in the process of implementation.

But the drama over the resignation of Corpuz should stop. Those resolutions, placards and pleas for the minister to reconsider his resignation has given the situation a dramatic color. The expression should be forgiven, but the whole situation is beginning to look like a good "palabas." That should not be allowed to happen for the good of the government, the President and the minister of education.

It is true that any Cabinet member or government official can resign any time for any cause. It is also true that any appointment is based on the appointing power and the acceptance by the appointee. It is clear, therefore, that if the appointee no longer desires to serve, he is best allowed to resign. Therefore, a decision should be made on the Corpuz resignation.

## AUSTRIAN FIRM TO HELP EXPAND COAL RESERVES

MANILA PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Dec 83 pp 1, 18

BAGUIO CITY, Dec 9

President Marcos approved in principle today a \$200-million expanded development program for the Semirara coal reserves to be undertaken by Voest-Alpine of Austria to reduce further the country's dependence on imported oil.

The President directed Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin to take immediate steps to bring about the implementation of the project after Dr. Alfred Koch, Voest-Alpine executive vice president for finance and controlling, brief him on the firm's proposal to undertake the massive development of the coal reserves.

Voest-Alpine is the largest state-owned industrial conglomerate in Austria.

Semirara, where a huge coal deposit was discovered recently, is a group of islands northeast of Antique where the Austrian company conducted a survey several weeks ago.

• • •  
EARLIER, the President conferred the Presidential Merit Medal on Koch in recognition of his contribution to the development of mutually beneficial relations between

(From Page 1)

the Philippines and Austria.

The citation, accompanying the award and read by Ambassador Alejandro Melchor in the ceremony at the Presidential Resthouse here, said Koch spearheaded, among other things, "cooperative efforts" by investing considerable amounts in pioneering industries, including the Semirara Coal Corp. and Ferrochrome Philippines, Inc.

Koch proposed that depending on the results of his feasibility and technical studies, his company may form a European consortium to raise the required financing on a turn-key basis.

IN CONFERRING the award, the President also cited Koch for helping establish a 50,000-ton capacity ferro-alloy integrated processing plant which attracted considerable Austrian investments.

Other projects which he helped finance were the Agus I hydro-electric plant, the Magar Multi-Purpose Dam and to Polangui-Maramag Hydroelectric Plant.

The President expressed his hope that the expansion of the Semirara coal project would move the country closer to self-reliance in energy and encourage more industries to convert to coal as an alternate energy source.

For his part, Koch told the President his country was interested in bringing in more investments and in transferring modern technology because of his faith in the strength and resiliency of the Philippine economy.

Koch was accompanied by Ambassador Melchor, De Guzman of Credit Manila, Ctl., Onacio Reyes (ret.) and Mars Espino.

(Please turn to Page 18)

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[as published]

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[as published]

For his part, Eoche told the President his country was interested in bringing in more investments and in transferring modern technology because of his faith in the strength and resiliency of the Philippine economy.

Eoche was accompanied by Ambassador Melchor, De Guzman of Credit Manila, Col. Oficio Reyes (ret.) and Mars Espino.

CSO: 4700/307



## PHILIPPINES

### SERIES EXAMINES BASE WORKERS GRIEVANCES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9, 10, 11 Dec 83

[First Article in a series by Vicente B. Foz]

[9 Dec 83 pp 1, 11]

[Text] Against the backdrop of economic difficulties and grievances of some 22,000 Filipino workers and supervisors, a United States panel and a counterpart Philippine panel will review starting Monday the Base Labor Agreement (BLA), the "bible" of employment in American bases in this country since 1968.

The US panel is headed by Ambassador Michael Armacost, while Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez leads the Filipino panel.

On the argument that "premium service deserves premium pay," the Filipino employees will "implore, not pity, but justice" in the renegotiation of the agreement.

Comparing their lot with that of other foreign workers in other American bases--67,000 West Germans, 24,000 Japanese, 23,000 South Koreans, 3,500 Italians and other workers in US bases in Spain, Canada, England, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Thailand, Greece, and the West Indies--they think they have been shabbily treated.

"If America's enemies in the last war are being treated in the best conceivable way, the Filipinos, who were and are her best allies, certainly deserve similar if not better benefits and working terms and conditions," was how a base supervisor puts it.

The workers feel that through their employee organizations, they should be consulted by the Philippine negotiating panel, now composed entirely of government representatives. "No sector," says an employee, "knows the defects of the BLA better than those directly affected by its provisions."

Moreover, the employees also demand that if Assemblyman Ruben O. de Ocampo, Batasang Pambansa member representing industrial labor, and Roberto A. Flores, president of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees

Association (FFCEA), representing the rank-and-file employees, are named to the panel's advisory group, Fernando T. Bautista, president of the Filipino Association of Managerial Employees (FAME) in the US armed forces facilities in the country, should also be included to represent the supervisory and managerial employees.

The Filipino supervisors and managers used to have a separate labor union recognized by the US base authorities. With the enactment of the Labor Code, they were compelled to join the rank-and-file labor union. Recently, however, they were allowed to set up a self-help fraternal group short of being given the status of a labor organization.

Flores and FFCEA executive Vice President Primo S. Galvez have said they will demand that base authorities respect local labor and social laws; employment standards be upgraded to improve the economic wellbeing of the workers; the labor relations system be improved, subjecting the collective bargaining process to Philippine laws; the joint labor affairs committee be set up as the final arbiter of labor disputes; and "binding arbitration" be made as the final step in the grievance machinery.

Base supervisory and managerial employees through FAME submitted to Ambassador Romualdez and Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo Noriel their position paper on the renegotiation of the agreement.

They denounced the absence of genuine collective bargaining as the US facility commander exercises the final authority to resolve any labor disputes; the prevalence of "escape clauses" such as "special management needs" and "for security reasons" which are sometimes abused to discriminate against Filipinos in hiring and promotion; unilateral arrogation by base authorities of the right to fix wages based on data collected during surveys; vague guidelines as to what are negotiable and non-negotiable issues in collective bargaining; and lack of provisions on terms and conditions of employment for supervisory and managerial personnel.

[Second article in a series by Vicente B. Foz]

[10 Dec 83 pp 1, 14]

[Text] Taking effect more than 15 years ago, the Base Labor Agreement has turned out to be a set of working arrangements that has not really worked well.

To Filipino workers becoming conscious of their rights, it is shot through with oddities, loopholes, ambiguities, and discriminatory provisions--things which the Philippine panel that originally drafted it with an American counterpart, perhaps, never even realized were there.

Its overall goal was to promote harmony between the US base authorities and the Filipino employees. Instead, its actual application has turned off most workers and rubbed sensibilities on both sides.

The base workers are made to feel inferior when they should be equal partners with their employers in a democratic workplace.

Call it tactical strategy or lack of foresight by the American negotiators, or timidity on the part of the Filipino panel, but the Military Bases Agreement drawn up in 1947 completely overlooked provisions for labor relations on the bases. There was no mutually acceptable law to govern the relations between base authorities as employer and the Filipinos as employees.

For two decades, the Filipino workers were subject to what the base officials dictated as the applicable terms, with the approval of higher authorities based in Hawaii.

The result was "topsy-turvy" employer-employee relations, recalled Jess E. Edejer, former president of the Filipino Association of Managerial Employees in the US Armed Forces Facilities (FAME). Outcries of exploitation now and then rang out.

In the early sixties, then Rep. Juanito L. Nepomuceno (L, Pampanga) took to the floor of the House of Representatives to denounce what she charged were anti-Filipino acts being committed by base authorities.

The widespread publicity on the Nepomuceno expose and other similar charges in the media tended to blur the image of the vaunted special relations between the two countries.

On instructions of President Marcos, the then Department of Labor started talks with US authorities on Jan. 29, 1968, to work out a modus vivendi regarding employment of Filipinos on the military bases.

On May 27, 1968, a US panel and a Philippine panel signed the Base Labor Agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The document recognizes "the need to promote and maintain sound employment practices which will assure equality of treatment of all employees and their right to self-organization and collective bargaining; the orderly administration and effective operation of the bases; and the continuing favorable employer-employee relations thereon."

For a few years, labor-management relations were better than when there was no BLA at all. Soon, the agreement's defects surfaced.

For one, the unilateral procedure followed by American base authorities to discipline workers was challenged. The Filipino union also chafed under the one-sided process by which to formulate wage levels.

Tempers rose early in 1979 when the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations presented economic demands which the management denied. It led to a strike in April of that year after a breakdown of negotiations--a failure of the BLA framework to settle disputes.

The FFCEA issued a manifesto last July demanding full implementation by the US authorities of Wage Order No. 2, the inclusion of the PLDT wage increases in the 1983 wage data for computation of wage lines, and a review of the 1983 wage survey data.

When management turned down the demands, the labor union went on strike last Oct. 3, paralyzing the operations of base facilities in the Philippines.

Base authorities threatened to replace striking employees with workers from abroad, while claiming that the facilities were fully operating despite the strike. FAME, the supervisors' organization, supported the strike. The Ministry of Labor had to intervene.

In an agreement signed on Oct. 6 to settle the dispute, base authorities agreed to fully carry out Wage Order No. 2, request higher authorities to include PLDT wage increases in the 1983 wage data, hold a joint review with the union of all 1983 wage survey data, and implement the wage survey results effective Oct. 1, which may be accepted by the workers under protest without prejudice to resolving the issues in wages.

It was signed by Flores as FFCEA president, and Rear Admr. Dickinson M. Smith, commander-in-chief Pacific representative; attested to by Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo C. Noriel, chairman, RP panel in the joint labor committee; and Joseph E. Lee, labor attache, chairman, US panel; and witnessed by Labor Minister Blas F. Ople.

[Concluding article in a series by Vicente B. Foz]

[11 Dec 83 pp 1, 13]

[Text] Wages and wage fixing are the hottest issues between United States base authorities and Filipino employees nowadays. The employees suspect that they are being short-changed in the computation of pay raises.

While the annual wage survey is a joint undertaking, the Americans have the final say on wage scales. The ongoing review of wage survey data by base authorities and union representatives, sources reported, has already uncovered a number of "errors" which tended to reduce the pay rates.

It was one of the principal questions raised by the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations (FFCEA), which produced a stalemate, prompting the federation to go on a four-day strike last October.

The review of the data was one of the points of the agreement reached by the striking federation and base authorities to end the walkout.

Fernando T. Bautista, president of the Filipino Association of Managerial Employees (FAME), said the Base Labor Agreement (BLA) must clearly define the mechanics of computing wage rates, the formulas to be used, the periodic changes needed to update job matching, and the extent of participation of labor and management in every step of wage formulation.

Instead of allowing the matter of wages to be threshed out in collective bargaining as is the common practice, the BLA expressly provides that wages be based on prevailing standards and practices of representative progressive employers in the country.

The US Armed Forces is authorized to do periodic technical surveys. The union is limited to determining frequency of and developing the principles and procedures for surveys and being informed of the survey results.

The survey results are transmitted to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Armed Forces stationed in Honolulu for final approval.

A more basic workers' demand is that they be paid above average rates or premium rates because they are rendering premium service as demanded by the rigid hiring, promotion and qualifications process on the base.

Accompanied by Olongapo Mayor Richard Gordon, FAME President Bautista, Executive Vice President Jaybee A. Mapa and former president Jess E. Edejer presented a number of proposals to Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez and Labor Deputy Minister Carmelo Noriel. The two officials head the Philippine panel in the review of the BLA.

Among the FAME proposals, which coincide with those of FFCEA:

1. Make the wage formulation process error-free and more acceptable by throwing the wage issue to collective bargaining or by surveying more companies for more complete data but using only the best three wage rates for covered positions.

FAME says the US government should be considered among the top employers in this country and "not a mere average or below-average employer."

2. Draw up a separate pay plan and employment policies for the supervisory and managerial personnel. Covering both rank-and-file and supervisors with the same guidelines is an oddity, because they have different interests.

3. Decide all labor disputes on the lowest possible level of authority, namely, between the employer and employe union, the US and RP panels of the joint labor affairs committee, and lastly, on the ambassadorial level when necessary.

4. Pay severance pay even for voluntary termination like resignation, which is the practice in other US bases abroad.

FAME deplored that the American base commander is the final authority in the resolution of any labor dispute. His decision may be appealed only to higher US authorities in Hawaii. Arbitration in the bases is only advisory and not mandatory. The base commander can ignore any decision, even if his own representative has voted for the decision in arbitration.

The supervisors' organization also called as "cosmetic" the right to collective bargaining under the BLA. Nothing important is bargainable.

Base authorities are even seeking to exclude fringe benefits from the collective bargaining process.

The composition of the grievance committee is quite unbalanced and its decision is subject to the base commander's approval.

CSO: 4200/301

PHILIPPINES

NPA ACTIVITIES FORCE 21 SCHOOLS TO CLOSE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Dec 83 pp 1, 13

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City--At least 14 public elementary schools in Misamis Oriental and seven in Agusan del Sur have been closed temporarily because of the deterioration of the peace and order conditions in Northern Mindanao as a result of rebel activities.

Education Superintendent German Guazon of Misamis Oriental said the schools are mostly located in the mountain barangays in Balingasag, Ramon Magsaysay, Claveria, Opol, Lugunlong, and Salay towns.

Agusan del Sur superintendent Monico Corpus said the schools closed in his province are in the hinterland villages of San Francisco, Binocayan, and La Paz towns.

Guazon said he ordered the closure of schools in his area after the communities were reportedly disturbed by New People's Army rebels, forcing local residents to evacuate to poblaciones or bigger barangays along the road.

Teachers have also been transferred to towns and along-the-road barangay schools, he said.

The temporary closure of the schools was made after consultation with barangay officials, parent-teachers association (PTA) presidents, police station commanders, and Constabulary or Army commanders in the affected areas, Guazon said.

The schools would be re-opened as soon as local military officials have certified that the peace and order situation in the areas has normalized.

CSO: 4200/301

PHILIPPINES

POLICE REPORTER ON AIRPORT'S DIVERSION OF AQUINO FLIGHT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Dec 83 p 36

[Article by Ramon Tulfo in "Police News Roundup" column: "Questions at MIA"]

[Excerpt] Why doesn't the Agrava Commission look into who ordered the China Airlines (CAL) flight from Taipei last Aug. 21 diverted from berth No. 6 to berth No. 8 at the Manila International Airport? The CAL jet-liner, which bore former Sen. Benigno Aquino, was originally scheduled to unload its passengers at berth No. 6, according to some MIA insiders. But for some reasons, the plane was told to get to berth No. 8. An MIA source says that from where the big crowd which turned in to welcome Aquino at the MIA, berth No. 8 could not be seen as it was covered by berth No. 6's tube.

Perhaps the Commission should summon the people on duty at the MIA control tower that early afternoon of Aug. 21.

CSO: 4200/301



BRIEFS

PC ELIMINATES 'INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT'--Legaspi City--Inroads made by rebels in barangay Pinamaniguian, Ligao, Albay, had already been neutralized, showing that Oplan Katatagan has been implemented successfully in the area, Lt. Col. Jovencio Sales, PC provincial commander of Albay, said recently. Sales said that the so-called invisible government believed to have existed in the barangay has been eliminated and in its place, strong paramilitary units have been formed composed of trained and well-equipped barangay residents. The reported invisible government was revealed two months ago by two certain communist members. The suspected communist members said that due to "previous situation," they were forced to cooperate with the alleged dissidents. Sales added that the provincial command gave due consideration to the barangay residents who pledged their total support and cooperation in maintaining peace and order in the barangay. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Dec 83 p 14]

CSO: 4200/301

## BRIEFS

ITALIAN JET TRAINERS SELECTED--Singapore, Sat.--The Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) is to acquire 30 Italian fighter jets to replace its ageing fleet of basic jet trainers. Costing some S\$130 (about M\$141) million, the new Siai-Marchetti S211 lightweight basic trainer and light attack aircraft will take over from the British-made Strikemasters presently used by the RSAF for basic jet flying and weapons training. Most of the planes will be assembled locally by the government-owned aerospace company--Singapore Aircraft Industries (SAI)--while the rest will be flown in by the Italian firm. Reports said this would be the first time the SAI was assembling new aircraft. It is currently refurbishing the McDonnell Douglas A4 Skyhawks. The SAI would manufacture parts of the S211 under licence.--Bernama [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Dec 83 p 24]

CSO: 4200/306

KING, QUEEN DISCUSS MONARCHY, INSURGENCY, DRUGS

Bangkok KHLET LAP in Thai 9 Dec 83 pp 11-19

[Interview with the King and Queen of Thailand; original interview conducted in English by the BBC; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The Mitr Thai Foundation was founded and registered as a charitable foundation in England, registration No 274230. Dr Puai Ungphakon is the chairman of the Board of Directors, Mon Ratchawong Saisawatdi Sawatdiwat is the vice chairman and Mr Tiu Bunnak is the secretary. Those interested in the activities of the foundation can contact the foundation at Mitr Thai Trust, C/O Chapter House, Gorefield Road, Leverington, Wisbech, Cambridge PE35 5AS, England. The newsletter MITR THAI is published regularly by the Mitr Thai Foundation. In the 21st issue of MITR THAI, there was a special report on the film "The Spirit of a Nation," which was broadcast by the BBC in London and which received great praise from foreigners and from Thais living abroad. Some Thai newspapers have printed articles about this, but the entire contents have never been printed. In this issue, the newsletter MITR THAI published the text of this film in English and translated it into Thai. The Athit Publishing House feels that the remarks made by the king and queen are of value and of interest to the Thai people and so we are reprinting the entire article.

On Being King and the King's Duties

Reporter: Your majesty, what are your views on your duties as king? Why do you think that Thailand should continue to have a monarchy?

King: That is not something that I can stipulate by myself. I try to do what I think will be of greatest benefit.

Reporter: But you realize, don't you, that as the king of Thailand, you can do certain things that you might not be able to do if there were no monarchy?

King: I am not sure what the definition of the word "king" is. That's the main problem. My position is referred to as "king." But as you know, my daily duties are not those of a king. They are different, and this makes it difficult to define the word. I do what I think will be of benefit. If you ask me what my intentions or plans are, I have to say that I do not have any plans. Like today, whatever we have to do, we do. We do not know what we have to do. We do what is best. That is my plan or intention.

Concerning the Relative Importance of the Various Problems, the King Had This to Say:

King: First of all is security, that is, the security of the people. The Thai people must fight for freedom and independence. Thus, the important thing is to be a good leader. Following that, once the country is peaceful, there must be law and order and [good] administration. After that--at the same time--there must be sufficient food and other factors necessary for having a good house or a place to live. These are things that are necessary. After this comes social order and various things concerning people's mental state. That is, we must be good people so that there is no turmoil. Because good people will not create disturbances. Thus, we have to have religion. And I am the religious leader, too.

Reporter: Abroad, there are people who say that after the uprising at Thammasat University in October 1976, the palace played a part by getting the various sides to come meet each other and that it was an important element in bringing about the changes that occurred after that.

King: I and my family are in the public eye. Therefore, if we express an idea or do something, the people are aware of it. The fact that they are aware of such things does not mean that we are engaging in politics. These days--and not just during the events of 6 October--whatever I do, regardless of whether it is simply going to where a small dam is being built or asking people whether they had enough to eat that morning, is taken as a sign that I am engaging in politics. I am constantly accused of involving myself in politics.

Reporter: But at that time, the crown prince was hung in effigy, and it was charged that this was lese majesty. Many factions made use of this. And it was said that the palace was somehow involved in bringing the crisis to an end.

King: If they charge or if they say that that was an attack on the palace, that is their own interpretation. They are making it seem as if bringing the crisis to an end was something bad since it involved me in politics. But if we try to speak out and get people to have reasons, I do not see any harm in that. Concerning the phrase "brought the crisis to an end," I do not think that there is anything wrong with that. If a bomb is not defused, there will be an explosion, the

fire works will be quite enjoyable--but only for those who are watching them from away.

Reporter: To what extent is the kind of Thailand being used by a lot of other groups?

King: It's common for the king to be used by the people. That is what the king is there for. It's the same as in your country [England]. In England the queen (Queen Elizabeth) carries out her tasks and duties and is used by the people (if you want to use the word "used"). When she opens a session of parliament, she is being used by the government and government spokesman. They have her state what the government's policy is like. Actually, what she says is that "my government will do this and that this year." The king is used here in this country, too. But now we are used depends on us, too. We [try to] do things that benefit the country and the people and not have any secrets. Thus, if we do things in a very open way, those groups that you referred to will not be able to use us. Because if they try to use us, the results will be bad for them. They will be the ones that are harmed.

Reporter: Your majesty, what can you do to stay above those who would like to use your influence? How can you avoid that?

King: You have been in this country for several weeks now and you have made a man. We haven't kept anything secret from you. You should have seen by now that we maintain a neutral position and that we cooperate honestly with all people. That is the method that we use. We stay in the middle. We are pressed by both sides, but we do not side with any one faction. Someday, having someone who does not lean to any one side will be of great benefit. Because if a country has only selfish groups or political parties that are concerned only about their personal interests, what will those who do not have power, that is, the ordinary people who cannot express their views, do? They will have to rely on people who do not side with any faction. Wanting to destroy those who do not side with any particular faction is tantamount to destroying ourselves. For this reason, we must preserve our neutrality. This may be difficult, but it can be done.

Concerning the Thai Hill Tribes Development Program and the Narcotics Problem, the King Had the Following to Say:

King: The most important thing is not the program. What is most important is trying to help improve their lives. We have given them pigs and chickens. We have provided millet and other plants for cultivation so that they can purchase rice and other goods. At the same time, we are trying to help the villagers improve their lives and enable them to work the fields better. We are trying to help them have better food and a better way of life. We can help suppress narcotics at the same time.

Reporter: Is it true that most of the heroin that is smuggled out of Thailand comes from Laos and Burma and that regardless of the programs that you have implemented, you have not been able to bring this problem under control?

King: The programs cannot eliminate this completely. But they can help improve the situation. Most of the people in that area are hill tribesmen. Friends or relatives of theirs live on a line stretching all the way from Yunnan to Tibet and down into our country, too. Their settlements stretch a very long way. They have very good communications with each other. Besides the things that you can see in these mountain areas, there is something else that you cannot see. That is the mind of these people. They visit each other and tell each other that the king has implemented a program. They spread this news. They do a better job [of spreading the news] than a news statement issued in Bangkok. If we assume that poppies are grown outside Thailand, that the heroin refineries are located outside the country and that only trafficking is carried on in the country, why do we continue to help these people cultivate various crops such as lettuce and strawberries? We have an opium, or narcotics, problem, which is just one of the problems. As I told you at the beginning, this is just one facet of the problem. Or it can be said that this is just one element of the work that we have to do. Another thing that we have to do is to improve the standard of living of these people. Thus, we will continue to carry on this work. Even if opium were to be eliminated just as smallpox has been, (which I do not think is likely in the near future), we would have to continue carrying on this program for a long time to come in order to help these people improve their standard of living and to ensure that all the people benefit.

When the King Went to Survey the Area Where a Reservoir Is to Be Built, Reporters Asked Him About the Attitude of the Communists Toward His Projects. At First, the King discussed the Survey:

King: What is most important is that the people in this area should have rice that they do not have to sell. They should have rice to store for home consumption. Rice is their staple food. In the future, they will be able to grow enough rice to meet consumption requirements. They have not been able to do this the past 2 years because of the drought.

Reporter: Your majesty, what do you think the communists, who are enemies of the government, say to the people about the various programs, such as this program, with which you are involved?

King: It depends on who they are. Sometimes they say that it was they who initiated the program. Sometimes they say that it is the devil's program. It depends on who it is.

Reporter: But in one respect, there is some truth to that. They claim that if it were not for their activities, you and the government would not take any action or do these things.

King: You like to ask questions such as this. That is only half true. If they did not exist, we would not have any problems, and we would have completed this dam a long time ago. But because of the communists, we have had to come here since the people building the dam need willpower.

Reporter: Do you mean that this is evidence that you are defeating them?

King: Defeating whom?

Reporter: The communists, who are enemies of the government.

King: I don't know. But we are defeating hunger. That is what we are doing. We are not fighting people. We are battling hunger. We want the people to have a better life. If we do such things, their lives will improve. And the lives of those whom you refer to as "communists who are enemies of the government" will have better lives, too. Thus, everyone will be happy.

While Visiting Soldiers, the Reporter Asked the Queen the Following:

Reporter: Why do you feel that it is important to visit military bases such as this one?

Queen: They have important work that they must do. They have to maintain the security of this area. They have to maintain the security of their zone. And actually, they have to help the people since the people in this area are very poor. This area is referred to as a liberated zone. At present, it is not a red zone. But the truth is that the people are still very poor. The soldiers here give them suggestions on crop growing and child rearing methods. They are loved everywhere. That is, the soldiers are. Because they are not fighting just with weapons. What they are engaged in most is looking after the well-being of the people. To tell the truth, they have won the hearts of the people. I think that that is the best way to fight those who are the enemies of the government.

Reporter: What do you think the feeling of the communists is toward the monarchy in Thailand?

Queen: I don't know. But I think that you can find out. Many people have returned. (But) not this time. I once met a man who had just come down from the hills. He said that he was a communist. But he also said that he loved the king. How can we explain this? Should we call him a communist or what? I don't know.

Reporter: This morning, I met a communist who has had a change of heart. I asked him what the communists told the villagers about the royal family and he said that the communists tell them that the members of the royal family are the biggest capitalists in Thailand. What is your view on this?

Queen: I think the people will decide what to call us. They will decide by themselves. Thus, we will let the people decide. These young men (speaking about the soldiers) have elected to serve the nation in a rural area. I am very proud of them.

Queen (speaking in Thai to one of the soldiers standing at attention): How long have you been here?

Soldier: This is my second year here.

Queen: Are you a friend of Captain Narong Detcha?

Soldier: I am one class behind him.

Queen: (Speaking in English to the reporter): And he sings very well. He sings....

Reporter: He can sing?

Queen: He sings very well. And he plays the guitar. He loves the people; he loves flowers. Besides being a soldier, he is an artist, too.

11-43

CSO: 4207743



DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON PRK BORDER FIGHTING

BK220914 Bangkok Domestic Service in Tahi 1300 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Statement by Captain Manat Pinkunlabut, representative of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Force, on the fighting inside Kampuchea--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean side has launched attacks on Vietnamese bases in many areas more frequently than in the past, and these attacks have resulted in heavy casualties on the Vietnamese side. Democratic Kampuchean forces have been able to operate in the rear areas of Battambang. During the period under review, the Vietnamese side sent fresh troops and weapons to reinforce military units in the front lines of Pailin and Battambang. Medium-size artillery pieces, rockets, antiaircraft artillery and tanks have also been delivered to these areas, which indicates that the Vietnamese side is probably planning a suppression drive against Democratic Kampuchea troops in the near future.

Our units stationed near the border in Pong Nam Ron District could hear constant exchanges of fire inside Kampuchea. A number of artillery shells and rockets fired inside Kampuchea landed at Ban Laem of Pong Nam Ron District. No Thai villagers were injured.

Clashes continued to erupt in the areas opposite Khlong Yai District of Trat Province. Stray shells also landed on the Thai side. No casualties or damages were reported.

CSO: 4207/51

## THAILAND

### JOINT BORDER DRIVE PLANNED WITH MALAYSIA

BK190151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia are planning a coordinated military operation against about 1,000 members of the Communist Party of Malaya still active along the border in Yala Province.

According to a Fourth Army Region source, the drive will be launched separately and would start soon.

The operation would replace the combined tactics Thailand and Malaysia had used in the past.

A meeting of senior Thai and Malaysian military officers would be held shortly to collate information and devise strategy.

The drive would center on CPM redoubts in Betong salient, Than To subdistrict and Bannang Sata District where intelligence reports indicated more than 1,000 armed insurgents of the 12th regiment were operating.

It was understood the 12th regiment, the strongest Chinese communist group in the south, was in Betong but the military until now had not been able to pinpoint its location.

The drive was initially set to start in the middle of this month, but was postponed because of unfavorable weather.

During the past 2 years the Fourth Army had in the past 2 years weakened CPM influence in the south, overrunning its 8th regiment in Sadao District and the 10th regiment in Sukhirin subdistrict in Narathiwat.

The 12th had survived many military operations conducted by Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur.

CSO: 4200/320

## THAILAND

### OVER 1,000 FISHERMEN HELD IN NEARBY COUNTRIES

BK160348 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Nearly 1,000 fishermen are currently detained in eight neighboring countries for intruding their territorial waters, according to a report of the Fisheries Department.

The report said the fishermen had been arrested between January and early this month and the highest number, 437, are held in Vietnam.

Ninety-one fishing trawlers are also seized by authorities of the eight countries which include Vietnam, 40 trawlers; Burma, 29 trawlers; India, four trawlers; Indonesia, two trawlers; Kampuchea, four trawlers; Malaysia, nine trawlers; Sri Lanka, two trawlers; and Bangladesh, one trawler.

The report said the Fisheries Department had recently set up a committee on the development of fisheries and fish breeding--a body which will oversee the fishery development and find out solutions to the intrusion of foreign territorial waters by Thai fishing boats.

The committee, chaired by Deputy Agriculture Minister Barom Tanthian, will also review obsolete laws and regulations of fishing as well as to find measures to boost the breeding of fish in this country.

The committee, the report said, will seek cooperation from the Fisheries Department in finding out effective measures to prevent Thai fishermen from intruding on the territorial waters of foreign countries.

CSO: 4200/320

## BRIEFS

POLICE SEIZE 'COMMUNIST ARSENAL'--Tak--Border Patrol Police [BPP] seized a communist arsenal including ammunition and land mines in a weekend air and land operation. BPP Zone 6 commander Pol Col Wichian Phamoncham said forces from Civilian-Police-Military 34 launched operation "Heman 1" to oust border based communist terrorists. Included in the cache were 8,200 rounds for M-60 machineguns, two land mines, four time bombs, two pairs of binoculars, propaganda material and 53 tool kits.[Text] [BK220047 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Dec 83 p 5]

PRASONG COMMENTS ON MIDEAST, USSR--Commenting on Thailand's internal affairs, Prasong said the Thai Government was able to create a better understanding with countries in the Middle East over the question of Muslim terrorists in southern Thailand. But he noted that there are still some Arab countries which are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries by using religion as a pretext while the Soviet Union is supporting some pro-Moscow Muslim countries to create disturbances in communist countries outside the Soviet camp. Looking ahead in the next 3 to 4 years, Prason said such world organization as the United Nations will have less influence in dealing with their direct or indirect aggressions by nations and solving disputes through peaceful means. "Regional organizations with common interests will have increasingly important role both politically and economically," he said. Pointing out cooperation among ASEAN countries as an important guideline for Thai national security, Prasong said limited cooperation in certain military fields in the regional grouping is possible in the future. [Excerpts] [BK160403 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Dec 83 p 3]

CSO: 4200/320

## NEW ZEALAND AIDS FORESTRY PROJECT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Dec 83 p 36

[Article by Neville Peat, information officer for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text]

New Zealand is providing funds and expertise for Vanuatu's first attempt at establishing commercial forests.

Planting began in earnest last year on two southern islands, Erromango and Anatom, with the co-operation of the island councils and landowners concerned.

Two areas of up to 10,000ha are available for afforestation on Erromango, while on Anatom about 3200ha is earmarked for planting. A third scheme has just begun on the island of Penecost.

Over 500ha is now planted on the three islands and the target in 1984 is a further 300ha.

## Labour

The projects use local labour for clearing and planting work and for the maintenance of the nurseries serving each plantation.

A fast-growing tropical pine, *pinus caribaea*, was chosen for the Anatom

project. For Erromango there are two species — the Caribbean pine and a South American hardwood, *Cordia alliodora*, which are being planted on the west (dry) and east (wet) coasts respectively.

This new approach to forestry in Vanuatu — a step beyond the Local Supply Plantations scheme — is introducing new forms of supervision and direction.

Each commercial plantation will be the responsibility of a joint venture development company representing the interests of the Government, island councils and landowners.

## Income

In the long term this development will provide income for the custom landowners, their families and villages, as well as overseas exchange for the country through the export of the timber. First harvesting will take place in 15 to 20 years.

For the establishment phase the New Zealand Government is providing substantial capital and

technical assistance under its aid programme in Vanuatu.

The New Zealand inputs — \$845,000 over the three years 1982-84 — include cash grants for materials and wages, the supply of equipment, advisory visits by the South Pacific regional forestry officer and other technical staff of the New Zealand Forest Service, and the two-year assignment of a volunteer service abroad volunteer.

Six-monthly visits are made by a project liaison officer from the Forest Service to review progress and advise on such areas as nursery establishment, species trials and future management and administration requirements.

The management plans are implemented by Vanuatu's forest Division, headed by a British aid adviser, Mr John Hudson.

Despite setbacks with pine seedlings production on Erromango, the commercial plantations have got off to an encouraging start, according to Mr Hudson.

"The commercial approach is something of a

spin-off from the LSP programme, the popularity of which showed us there was more land available than was required to satisfy Vanuatu's own timber needs," he said.

## 'Very new'

"Forestry's all so very new here. On the research side we want to find substitute species for cordia and the Caribbean pine as an insurance policy against the possible advent of pests and diseases in the future." Staff management is another area where the division is feeling its way.

The commercial plantations have forest "guards" who in the main are trained in Fiji.

On Erromango New Zealand volunteer Mr Tim Thorpe is in charge. A forester from Palmerston North, he began a two-year assignment in May.

Facilities are basic. He works without power or telephone. There is no road across the island so he walks between the two plantation sites on opposite coasts — a journey of at least 12 hours. — NZPA.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

MILITARY HISTORY PROFESSORS TRAINED--In implementation of the Defense Ministry's directive, the School Department recently organized the first course to train military history professors for our army. Many professors from various institutes, colleges, officer schools, and politico-military schools of the various military regions and army corps attended the course. During a period of 1 month, the class heard and studied 18 lectures on the history of warfare and military science from ancient times to the present in the world and our country, which constitute the first tentative curriculum for this course. Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of Defense, called on and talked to the class. He urged everyone to firmly grasp the party's military line and viewpoints regarding the people's war for national defense and use the science of military history as the weapon to fight the enemy, who is distorting historical truth. To do this, he said, we need scientific methodology based on Marxist-Leninist principles, for only with correct methodology can we turn the science of military history into an instrument for defeating the enemy. [Text] [BK031311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Dec 83]

CSO: 4209/113

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOUTH AFRICAN AIR RAIDS AGAINST ANGOLA CONDEMNED

BK221110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Dec 83

[SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman 20 December statement on South African air raids against Angola--read by announcer]

[Text] On 17 December the South African apartheid administration sent many aircraft to conduct barbarous strikes against various populated areas of Huila Province, 300 km inside Angolan territory. This resulted in much loss of life and property to the Angolan people.

This brutal act of aggression by the South African leadership has once again shown that it is intentionally continuing to violate the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, thereby brazenly challenging progressive opinion in Africa and the rest of the world. It is obvious that the South African apartheid administration, supported and encouraged by various imperialist and reactionary forces, has not given up its long-term scheme of creating instability in Southern Africa and blocking the legitimate support of front-line countries, especially Angola, for the just struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] leadership.

The SRV Government and people strongly condemn the aforementioned barbarous acts of the South African Administration against the People's Republic of Angola and believe the Angolan people, with the support of the African people and people throughout the world, will surely foil all schemes and acts of aggression by the South African apartheid administration.

CS0: 4209/113

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

PHNOM PENH YOUTH GROUP MEETS PRESS--According to a report from our station's correspondent, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and a delegation of the Phnom Penh Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association held a press conference in Hanoi on the morning of 21 December on the occasion of the delegation's stopover in Vietnam before leaving for a friendship meeting of youths of the capitals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to be held in Vientiane 23-28 December. At the press conference, Comrade Phonh Sukim, secretary of the Phnom Penh Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, introduced the association's activities in preparation for the aforementioned meeting. He stressed that this meeting would offer an opportunity for the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean youths to further strengthen their friendship and to exchange experiences in youth-motivation work. He also dealt with the rapid maturity of the Kampuchean youth both nationwide and in Phnom Penh in national protection and construction after the liberation of Kampuchea from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The 14 outstanding members of the Phnom Penh Youth Delegation have made contributions to the miraculous revival of Kampuchea. [Text] [OW292014 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83]

PORTUGUESE CP'S CUNHAL SUPPORTS SRV--On its page four, NHAN DAN reports that on 17 December, at the reception in honor of our party delegation which was attending the 10th congress of the Portuguese Communist Party, Comrade Cunhal, general secretary of this party asserted that his party would always support and side with the Communist Party and people of Vietnam. [From press review] [Text] [OW011122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Dec 83]

BULGARIAN ASSISTANCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A ceremony was held in Sofia on 23 December to mark the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's assistance in training specialists for Vietnam. Over the past 30 years, 1,600 Vietnamese citizens have completed graduate and postgraduate study in Bulgaria. At present, 500 Vietnamese students are doing research work and studying at various colleges. In addition, thousands of other Vietnamese citizens are working and receiving vocational training in Bulgaria. [Text] [BK250632 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Dec 83]

CSO: 4209/113



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ARTICLE OUTLINES STEPS TO WIN ENEMY WAR OF DESTRUCTION

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 83 pp 1-4, 8

[Article by Ho Anh Dung, secretary, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee: "Developing the Revolutionary Assault Role, Being Actively on the Offensive and Resolutely Fighting To Win the Enemy's Multi-faceted War of Destruction"]

[Text] Editor's note: In August 1973, the HCMCYU Central Committee held its 6th plenum to consider and seek to understand Resolution IV of the VCP Central Committee and to issue a resolution on its ideological work in the time to come. This resolution defines the three prongs of its ideological and organizational work.

In order to help the HCMCYU cadres and our readers to fully understand the basic spirit of this resolution, THANH NIEN in its August 1983 issue printed an article by HCMCYU Central Committee First Secretary Vu Mao, "Raising the Effectiveness of Ideological Work"; in this and subsequent issues, we continue to print other articles by the Central Committee secretaries and cadres of the HCMCYU at all levels on leadership work in connection with its implementation.

In spite of their shameful defeat in the war of aggression against our country, the Chinese expansionists still refuse to give up their basic long-term plot to weaken, defeat and seize Vietnam and all three Indochinese states so as to be able to open the way and to move into Southeast Asia. Recently, in the face of their international failures and domestic difficulties, the Beijing rulers have been forced to have a number of changes in their maneuvers, but as regards Vietnam and the three Indochinese states, the strategy and tactics of the Chinese reactionaries do not change at all and, instead, are even more hostile.

Continuing to collude with the American imperialists and international reactionary forces, the Chinese expansionists are urgently waging a kind of multifaceted war of destruction against our country by means of extremely shrewd and ruthless tricks.

Throughout the world at the same time, the imperialists headed by the Americans and the reactionary forces are madly engaged in the arms race, creating a tense situation and the danger of destructive nuclear war and threatening the peace and security of all nations.

Faced with this situation, the youth union members and youths are playing their revolutionary assault role; along with all the party, people and army, resolutely winning the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction; strengthening and maintaining political security and social order and security; and successfully carrying out the two strategic tasks -- to successfully build socialism and to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The enemy is waging the war of destruction in all political, military, economic, ideological and cultural aspects and aiming it at all strata of our population, but mostly at our youths; and among our youths, teenagers and children, he is concentrating on destroying them ideologically and their way of living.

The Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists, in collusion with the American imperialists, are seeking every way to separate our youths from the leadership of the party; to destroy their confidence in the party line and policies; to reduce their revolutionary will, thus creating an opposition between the young generation and the generation of their fathers and brothers, at the same time destroying moral habits and fine traditions, spreading a way of living full of debauchery and decadence and reviving corrupt customs and bad habits. In order to carry out their schemes, they have been using different formulas and tricks:

- To make slanderous and malicious statements against our socialist system, party, state and leaders. To blow up the difficulties in production, everyday life and society, with the intention to make our youths lose the direction of their struggle, their will power and confidence in socialism and in the future and destiny of the nation and youth.

- To make propaganda in favor of the American way of living; to disseminate a pragmatic, individualistic and selfish way of living, with money being put above everything else; to pursue luxury and debauchery, for the purpose of changing our people's concept of life and moral traditions.

- They try to set up a model of the Western capitalist way of living and to introduce it into Vietnam in three ways: language, pictures and material means. Those letters, pictures and packages containing goods would make the youths hate the system, hate life in the country, want to live in capitalist countries and on that basis flee the country by making contact and getting organized for going abroad.

- They use music, films, publications, etc. to act on the needs of the youths and to arouse in them base passions.

About music: They have strengthened music broadcasts over American, Beijing radio stations, the BBC, etc.; circulated the music tapes and records of the U.S. -puppet era; and recently through refugees and tourists brought into the country music tapes, records and video cassettes of decadent and reactionary materials to poison the minds of the young.

About publications and films: They have been secretly bringing into the country and circulating the publications of the U.S. -puppet era and from other countries and by many ways bringing in reactionary and decadent publications, martial arts and physiognomy-astrology books, bibles, dogmatic works, etc.

They still secretly bring into the country and circulate pornographic films, pictures of women in the nude and pictures that show the material conveniences and false prosperous life in the capitalist countries, the activities of the church, and so on.

By various means they have brought in large numbers of printed T-shirts bearing pictures, advertisements and slogans, including the ones having political messages, such as an American flag, "See you in Chicago," or in "Philadelphia," etc.

- In Catholic areas: Recently reactionary elements, under the disguise of religion, have used many propaganda tricks to distort our party line and policies and taken advantage of the shortcomings and failures of a few individuals and of some facts to create suspicion and despair and to reduce the confidence of our youths in the party line and policies, particularly in the ranks of cadres of all levels.

- In border areas: These are the areas where the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the Americans, operate most actively.

- Among the youths in the army, they have been arousing their feelings of missing their families and native places and suggesting desertion and abandonment of their tasks by taking such measures as using loudspeakers and radio to beam to our side distortions and denunciation of our invasion in Kampuchea

and to read false letters of accusations against our regime. They have organized near the border festivals and dances, let young couples sit on river banks and talk about love to each other and allowed their girls wearing flimsy clothes to bathe in the river, and in the case of some of them even to tease our troops: "You dear soldiers, for how long do you think you are still mad at us!" Their soldiers even shouted across the river: "Our friends, the fighting is between the big shots and not between us, who have nothing to do with it. So come over and smoke with us." They have been hanging necessary items of merchandise on trees lining the river to remind our troops of their needs.

They have hoped to create among our youths a confusion about what is real or unreal, what is white or black, and some doubts about the leadership of our party. They broadcast through loudspeakers or over the radio the fine memories of the years and months of Vietnam-China friendship in order to make slanderous statements about us and to blow up the difficulties and failures in our economy and everyday life.

As to the youths who are children of the key local cadres, they have sought every means to bribe them with goods, to kidnap and to draw them into the Hoang Van Hoan youth organization and to urge them to engage in smuggling, thus on the one hand causing a loss of prestige for their families and on the other hand making them fulfill the task of providing them with information.

As to young women, they have been using money and goods to attract them. In some cases, they sent young men over to court and make them pregnant; during their pregnancies, they continuously sent them goods and letters of persuasion -- a scheme aimed at creating relations through kinship for long-term action.

They have organized border markets to attract our youths, whom they expected to give up farming and to switch to doing business. In these markets they sold even Chinese costumes and weapons. They also bought and acquired through exchanges such precious items from us as water buffalo hoofs, cinnamon roots, anise roots, young corn silk, etc. in order to destroy our economy on the one hand and to attract our youths to their side on the other.

In the face of the enemy's extremely crafty plots, maneuvers and acts, implementing Resolution 03 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, the HCMCYU and our youths have recently taken realistic action to actively attack the enemy in many ways, particularly in the field of ideology and way of living. The youth union has been using propaganda and education among its members and the youths to make them understand the resolution of the 5th Party Congress and Resolution 03 of the Political Bureau. Through contests

among young propagandists at all levels and propaganda assault units at the basic level, lectures, forums, seminars, etc., youth union members and the youths have been helped to clearly recognize the enemy, to be able to see his plots and acts, on that basis to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, to draft offensive plans and to contribute to winning his multifaceted war of destruction.

- To coordinate the activities of three forces -- the youth union, the army and the public security force -- in political security work, to strengthen control work and to unmask illegal showings of movies and possession and circulation of decadent cultural works. In border areas, security control units have been organized to maintain control and to unmask enemy plots and maneuvers, to organize registration and to enforce the following: avoiding to go to border markets, refusing to use psychological-warfare goods and having no illegal dealings with people on the other side of the border.

To launch campaigns aimed at getting rid of decadent cultural works, annihilating backward customs and superstition and building the new way of living among the youths and conventions on the way of living in local areas.

To step up the movement to encourage collective dancing and singing, political songs, literary and artistic festivals and sport competitions among the youths in order to create a joyful and wholesome atmosphere in their daily life.

In Catholic areas, the youth union has assigned its cadres and members having good political qualities, good ability to proselyte the masses and the trust of youths and teenagers to be in charge of church choirs and church teenagers and children's associations, literary and artistic units, sports and physical education units, etc. and on that basis to educate the youths and teenagers in the church and to promote their understanding.

The youth union has also coordinated its activities with those of other sectors and mass organizations in guiding the youths in esthetic matters; organizing youth seminars on music, on the socialist way of life, young women and jobs for the youths; and educating the unprogressive youths.

The above-mentioned activities have been only some initial results. Our youths who are very heroic and revolutionary continue to take the lead in the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland. However, generally speaking, they remain confused and lose their vigilance in the face of the cruel plots and shrewd maneuvers of the Beijing hegemony-advocating expansionists who, in collusion with the American imperialists, have been waging a multifaceted war against our country. The work of the youth union, aimed at providing the youths with many basic knowledges and abilities for them to



actively attack the enemy, still has many shortcomings and failures. At the same time, the coordination with other sectors and mass organizations and society as a whole under the leadership of the party has failed to be uniform, nor has it created a combined strength, hence, very limited results in all aspects have been common.

Implementing the resolution of the 4th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the 6th Plenum of the HCMCYU Central Committee has just met and has issued a resolution on the youth union ideological task in the immediate future. Stepping up the youths' movement to have revolutionary action, in the time to come the youth union will be concentrating its efforts on the following major tasks in order to actively attack the enemy in his plot and act of sabotage to undermine our youths' ideology and way of living:

- To strengthen and improve the political and ideological education of our youths and teenagers in order to heighten their awareness of Marxism-Leninism, the line and policies of the party and state and the work policy of the youth union. As an immediate job, to make them be more aware of the struggle between socialism and capitalism, which is taking place in an extremely exciting way in our country. On that basis, to make the youths distinguish and have a clear-cut position between socialism and capitalism, between labor and exploitation, between collectivism and individualism and between giving and receiving. To make them see the difficulties and gains on the road leading to socialism and the youths' responsibilities toward the revolutionary undertaking.

To step up propaganda and education aimed at making the youths and teenagers fully understand the extremely reactionary nature of Chinese expansionism and hegemony, in collusion with American imperialism and the international reactionary clique, in the multifaceted war of destruction against the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and against the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. On this basis, to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, combat readiness and enthusiasm for fulfilling their military obligation; maintaining political security and social order and security; fighting the negative phenomena in the economy, daily life and society; and especially wiping out the gangs of reactionaries, spies, reconnaissance agents, hoodlums, burglars and thieves.

In the northern border provinces, to make the ethnic minority youths and teenagers fully understand the enemy's plots, maneuvers and psychological-war arguments and on that basis to overcome any signs of indecision and loss of vigilance in the face of his shrewd plots and maneuvers.

In Catholic areas, to study appropriate forms of propaganda and education to resist the efforts of those reactionary elements disguised as religious people to attract and win the youths and teenagers over to their side.

In the Central Highland provinces, to step up propaganda and education aimed at making the youths understand the reactionary nature of FULRO (United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races) and stop in time and defeat every cruel plot of the FULRO clique.

- To continue educating the youths about the revolutionary morality and socialist way of living and creating obvious changes in their way of living. As an immediate job to do, to teach love and reason, patriotism, love for socialism, compassion, friendship, comradeship and love. Along with the teaching of morality to educate the youths and teenagers about the socialist way of living, particularly to build a way of living based on labor, a way of living in social relationships and in the family and an individual way of living. Along with teaching morality and building the new way of living to struggle for abolishing the old backward way of living of the feudal society, the colonial and neocolonial society and first of all abolishing superstition and backward customs, organizing good marriage among the young people and building a way of living based on discipline and order, a cultural way of living. As for the youths considered unprogressive, to strengthen education so as to help them to become useful citizens for society.

In order to fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, in the time to come the youth union will concentrate on these major steps:

1. To mobilize the youths and teenagers in the movement for having revolutionary action, fighting against enemy sabotage and taking part in the struggle between the two roads. To take part in such social activities as security control units, maintaining political security and social order. To take part in the activities and movement aimed at wiping out reactionary and decadent cultural works. To take part in the groups in charge of assisting the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes, doing maintenance work in cemeteries, checking and enforcing order and sanitation regulations, bylaws and discipline. To organize groups in charge of discovering and seizing psychological-war goods, finding out about the situation on the enemy side, the state of degradation and deviation among some of our youths and teenagers, and so on.

2. To organize the "political school year" aimed at providing our youth union members and youths with knowledge about the basic matters having to do with Marxism-Leninism and the party's line, policies and views. As an immediate thing to do, to heighten their awareness of the general line and economic line of the party, the transitional period, the struggle between the two roads, the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction and the actual tasks of localities and units.

3. To step up propaganda and campaign activities by using such rich and attractive forms as reinforcing the ranks of young reporters and propagandists at the basic level and moving toward a second nationwide contest among young propagandists; building "propaganda assault units" and "young propagandists' units"; and developing various forms of seminars, youth forums, contacts and dialogues between the youths and party, state and sector cadres and between youth union cadres and youth union members and the youths.

- To conduct in the youth union as a whole a series of political and ideological activities called "I am a Communist Youth Union member" aimed at heightening the assault role, values and morality, will to fight and responsibilities of the HCMCYU members.

4. To continue the traditional "Follow in the footsteps of heroes" military operation in order to teach traditions to the youths and to mobilize them for further developing the fine traditions of the party, nation, youth union and heroic VPA.

5. To actively build, discover, review and encourage any progressive models in all fields of activities.

6. To carry on the campaign for building the socialist way of living among the youths and teenagers. To step up the cultural, literary and artistic, sport and physical education activities in order to create a rich spiritual life in all localities and basic level organizations. First of all, all basic level organizations must have an agreement on the way of living and gradually carry it out in an orderly manner. To effectively resolve the problems having to do with superstition, the backward customs and such social ills as alcoholism, gambling, etc. To launch campaigns to retrieve reactionary and decadent cultural works. In all basic level organizations there must be "Red flag youth units" and "Control youth units" to control and supervise on a permanent basis the realization of the new way of living. For teenagers, to step up the "Speak good words, do good things" movement.

To concentrate on properly maintaining a good cultural life in the basic level organizations. As an immediate step, in every organization, we must at any cost organize club activities, photographic teams, a collective dance movement, political song groups, a swim movement, soccer and basketball teams and a physical-education and morning-jogging movement. Every year as periodic events at local and national levels, to organize cultural festivals and sport competitions on holidays.

Under the leadership of the party, our youth union is actively coordinating its activities with other sectors, the administration and mass organizations within unified plans so as to take the initiative in attacking the enemy on the



ideological front and in connection with the youths' way of living and with building the new socialist man. Our youths throughout the country will surely develop their revolutionary assault role, continue to take the lead in the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland and smash the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction.

5598

CSO: 4209/84

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SECRETARIAT DECISION TO PUBLISH MARX, ENGLES

BK250426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a decision on publishing "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" in Vietnamese.

The decision pointed out: Over the past years, we have published a large number of works of Karl Marx and Engels. Together with Lenin's works, these works have made important contributions to arming our party cadres and members and our people with the revolutionary and scientific ideology and theory of Marxism-Leninism, the basis of our party's revolutionary line, thereby taking our country's revolutionary cause from one victory to another.

The weighty tasks of our country's revolution at the present stage and in the long run require that we continue to make profound study of the theoretical and ideological legacy of the founders of scientific communism. To satisfy this demand, after completing the publication of "The Complete Works of Lenin" in Vietnamese, we should expeditiously translate and publish "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" to serve the systematic study of Marxism-Leninism in the formative and developmental stages of its essential components, namely, philosophy, political economics, and scientific communism.

The party Central Committee Secretariat hereby assigns the Marx-Lenin Institute and the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department the task of formulating a plan for completing the editing and publishing of "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" by the late 1990's. The Marx-Lenin Institute shall direct all editing of the book. The Ministry of Culture and the Su That Publishing House have the duty of publishing the book on schedule and distributing it to the right readership.

CSO: 4209/113

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

FIGURES ON SETTLED FARMING--Implementing the 1983 plan for settled farming and a settled life under the guidance of the local party committee and administrative echelons and with assistance from the central sectors, various localities have now arranged for 22,914 families, totaling 160,038 people, to take up settled farming and a settled life in 31 villages and 198 cooperatives. This covers almost 38 percent of the total number of people and 45.3 percent of the number of cooperatives targeted for the 15-year campaign for settled farming and a settled life. Thus, by the end of 1983 a total of 425,000 people, including 170,200 laborers, have taken up settled farming and a settled life in 427 villages and cooperatives. [Text] [BK020517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Dec 83]

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## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI RADIO REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### Mid-December Statistics

OW311432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] Friends: Following are some noteworthy features on the agricultural production front during the past 10 days in mid-December.

Regarding the 10th-month rice production, the southern provinces have completed the early 10-month rice harvest and are now embarking on harvesting the main 10th-month rice crop. Although the 10th-month rice yield is fairly high, the pace of harvesting this year has been slower than in the corresponding period last year.

According to the Statistics General Department, by 15 December, the southern provinces had reaped only a little more than 340,000 hectares or 17.8 percent of the transplanted acreage, or 61 percent of that during the same period last year. They have been accelerating the winter-spring rice planting, but still at a slow rate. A number of provinces, including Long An, Cuu Long, and Tien Giang have transplanted from 50 to 70 percent of the planned acreage, whereas other provinces have transplanted only from 20 to 30 percent of the planned acreage.

The northern provinces are actively making preparations for the 5th-month-spring rice production. To date they have plowed as many as 682,000 hectares, an increase of 140,000 hectares or 26.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. Under sunny and warm weather conditions, the localities have been accelerating the dry-land cultivation rate with fair results. Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Bac Provinces have plowed a large area of dry land. Apart from soil preparation, the localities have been active in tending rice seedlings and sowing rice seeds for the 5th-month-spring crop. To date, rice seeds have been sown on nearly 25,000 hectares, an increase of 16 percent in acreage over the same period last year. Thanks to good care and warm weather, rice seedlings are growing rapidly, regularly, and finely. However, they have been damaged by harmful insects, mainly by spine worms [saau gai]. In Haiphong, more than 700 hectares or 12 percent of the rice seedling area have been affected.

Meanwhile, 1.2 percent of the rice seedling area in Thai Binh and 481 hectares or 6.3 percent of the area sown with rice seeds in Binh Tri Thien have been infested with rice pests. The localities are now concentrating on eradicating harmful insects and protecting rice seedlings while striving to secure sufficient water for the dry lands. Along with leveling mounds and filling depressions and improving the soil fertility, many localities have mobilized manpower to excavate canals and ditches to secure water for the 5th-month-spring rice crop. Ha Bac Province has daily mobilized up to 20,000 laborers to do irrigation work whereas other provinces, including Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Hai Hung have actively applied many water conservancy measures.

Friends: In this 5th-month-spring crop season, we have so far secured the still small amount of only 2,617 million tons of organic fertilizers, representing 68 percent of that produced in the same period last year. Despite our greater efforts, we have sown only a little more than 3,170 hectares of duckweed seeds, or 68 percent of the area sown in the corresponding period last year. Meanwhile, only 220,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers have been provided to various localities, representing 40 percent of the target. In the face of this situation, the localities should take positive measures to exploit all sources of fertilizers and sow duckweed with a view to achieving intensive cultivation of the 5th-month-spring rice crop.

Regarding the planting of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, only 224,000 hectares have been planted countryside, or 92 percent of the area planted in the same period last year. The north has planted vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops on only 88 percent of the planned acreage while the southern localities have accelerated the planting pace, exceeding the planned acreage by 8 percent as compared with the same period last year. A number of industrial crops, which have been planted on schedule and given good care, have developed fairly well. Meanwhile, other food crops, especially potatoes, which have been planted behind schedule, have developed poorly.

Although epizootic diseases have not yet spread widely, hog cholera, pasteurellosis, and swine fever have appeared in some places. The localities must strive to discover and stamp out pockets of contagion as early as possible.

Vaccination of domestic animals against epizootic diseases is now underway in various localities. The localities must work out plans regarding the care and work of the cattle.

Friends: In the coming days, we must concentrate on a number of major tasks relating to the 5th-month-spring rice crop production. The localities must accelerate soil preparation and aeration of the plowed area, strive to complete the rice seed sowing plan, and inspect the sown areas. Meanwhile, they must concentrate on tending and protecting rice seedlings from being affected by pests. They must also keep in reserve an amount of rice seedlings to cope with possible complicated weather developments. In addition, they must pay major attention to excavating canals and ditches to secure sufficient water for the 5th-month-spring rice crop.

The southern provinces must accelerate the harvesting of the 10th-month rice crop and the transplanting of the 5th-month-spring rice while concentrating on tending the already planted rice, vegetables, and subsidiary and industrial crops.

#### Planting of Industrial Crops

BK021014 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] In 1983, in spite of material shortages and inclement weather, various localities throughout the country made efforts to plant 298,100 hectares of long-term industrial crops, 10,000 hectares more than in 1982. This figure includes 100,400 hectares of rubber trees, 49,000 hectares of tea, and 24,700 hectares of coffee. The planting of many types of industrial crops essential to industry, the people's life, and export such as rubber, coffee, and tea was actively developed by various localities in large specialized cultivation areas.

For highly important industrial crops such as rubber and coffee, the state has expanded cooperation with the Soviet Union and some other fraternal countries in order to rapidly enlarge the cultivated acreage and adopt large-scale production. In particular, concerning rubber trees that grow easily in basalt soil in Eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands, our country's program of cooperation with the Soviet Union has speeded up the planting of new crops at a fairly fast rate. Last year, various localities planted 100,400 hectares of rubber, 6,100 hectares more than in 1982.

CS0: 4209/113

## AGRICULTURE

### VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES CAO BANG CADRES

OW260441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, recently made an inspection tour of Cao Bang Province. He was accompanied by Comrades Nguyen Dang, vice minister of agriculture, and To Van Dinh, vice minister of forestry, and a number of cadres from various central services.

Comrade Vuong Tuong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and Comrade Vu Ngoc Bo, chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, reported on the overall situation in the province since the victory over the Chinese expansionists' aggression in February 1979.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Vo Chi Cong praised the great achievements scored by the local armed forces and people of various nationalities under the Provincial Party Organization's leadership. As a result of the party organization's concentrated guidance in agricultural production, the province has achieved a gross grain output equal to that before the aggressive war and an increase in productivity and volume of production. Many good models in the agricultural sector have appeared. Owing to the restoration and development of production, the local people's livelihood in rural and border areas in particular has been gradually stabilized while political security has been ensured. Developing their solidarity spirit, the province's armed forces and people have continued to achieve successes in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

Addressing the leading cadres from various services and echelons in the province, Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed: Being in a province having a long border with the enemy's country, our armed forces and people in Cao Bang must constantly strengthen the solidarity of all nationalities and the solidarity between the army and the people and heighten their vigilance to record many more successes in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. All cadres and party members, especially the leading cadres from various levels, must resolutely set an example in implementing all party lines and policies.

## AGRICULTURE

### YOUTHS TO HELP BUILD HIGH-YIELDING RICE-GROWING ZONES

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 83 pp 9-10

[ Article by Tran Thanh Canh, Ministry of Agriculture: "The Youths and the Building of High-Yielding Rice-Growing Zones" ]

[ Text ] To build high-yielding rice-growing zones in order to continually and quickly raise our grain production and thus to help resolve the problem of food supply for society as a whole is being one of the important measures that receive the concern and leadership of our party and state.

The resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee clearly states: 'Concentrate efforts on building high-yielding rice-growing zones in the Mekong River delta, Red River delta and every locality. Strive to have by 1985 the high-yielding rice-growing zones that will account for one-third of the total rice cultivation area and supply one-half of the total annual paddy production.'

This is an intensive cultivation direction that requires centralized leadership and, along with it, an investment in technical means, production materials and the forces and means to overcome the natural calamities and adverse effects of nature, such as harmful insects, drought, flood, etc.

With the 'Assault youths step up grain production' program, the party and state policy of building high-yielding rice-growing zones has created a good terrain and sphere of activity for the youth union organizations, particularly those in these zones, to mobilize their large forces for actively influencing various production fields, especially the field of science and technology.

Recently among the young people in rural areas, a large-scale emulation movement was launched with the participation of more than 10 million youth union members and contributed to a new change in agricultural production in the early 1980's. With the youths' movement to produce "35 million tons of organic fertilizer" and to plant "500,000 hectares of green-manure crops" to



be used for intensive cultivation and to exceed the assigned contract goals, the assault youths' movement to produce seeds, to protect plants, etc. and the fact that they did not cease to raise their knowledge of science and technology and intensive-cultivation capabilities made rather great contributions to quickly increasing the total annual grain production and increasing the 1982 grain production to 16.6 million tons, including more than 14 million tons of paddy, or an increase of 2 million tons compared to 1980 and 1 million tons 1981.

The movement to grow high-yielding rice varieties has by now spread widely in our country. In 1982 more than 500 cooperatives and production collectives obtained more than 8 tons of paddy/hectare/year, including nearly 40 of them having obtained more than 10 tons/hectare/year and some cooperatives like Dai Phuoc Dien Ban (Quang Nam-Da Nang Province), more than 20 tons. In the north many high-productivity models have appeared, such as Nguyen Xa and Vu Thang in Thai Binh Province, Xuan Tien Hai Bac in Ha Nam Ninh Province, or a number of cooperatives in Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc and Phuc Tho Districts and Hanoi.

In these high-yielding rice-growing zones the realities have shown that the youth union activities played an active role in many production fields, mostly the activities of the youths' specialized technical units.

In the Hoai Duc, Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho and Hanoi high-yielding rice-growing zones, the youth seed-producing units obtained good results from testing and introducing the new varieties of high-yielding, waterlogging-resistant rice being suitable for local soil conditions. The youth seed-producing units in Lien Hiep Phuc Tho, Cat Que Hoai Duc, Dan Phuong Village and Dan Phuong District, by boldly putting the 203, 6112, X2 and X10 varieties into production, helped to raise the rice crop yield in these localities from less than 8 tons to more than 9 tons per hectare.

In these high-yielding rice-growing zones, the youths also directed their activities toward creating sources of fertilizer like azolla and other green-manure crops and helped to raise the quantities of fertilizers used by the production installations to about 15 tons/hectare while opening training courses to teach farming techniques and the procedures for rice transplanting. In the districts in such zones, like the key rice-growing zone districts of Tho Xuan in Thanh Hoa Province, Chau Giang in Hai Hung Province and Vu Thang and Dong Hung in Thai Binh Province, vocational schools of district level and youth union general schools of village level were built or consolidated to provide technical guidance to the youths and to raise their capabilities.

We can say that the expansion of the high-yielding rice-growing zones has created favorable conditions for the youths to direct their activities toward the

field of science and technology and to obtain realistic results in production. As for the young scientific and technical cadres, these zones are a place to attract and gather them, a good environment for research and application of technical progresses and advanced production experiences to the crop-growing process in the fields and a practical school to raise their specialized capabilities. However, with the building of high-yielding rice-growing zones to reach the goal of 17 million tons of grain in 1983 and 20-21 million tons in 1985, the youths must understand very thoroughly the conditions for and the state policy about building such zones.

In order to build a rice-growing zone into a high-yielding rice-growing zone the following conditions must be satisfied:

- These rice-growing zones must be self-sufficient in water or have favorable conditions for doing water conservancy work in the next year or two.
- The per capita average land area is relatively good, with the soil being either good or average or being capable of being improved quickly to promote a quick increase of crop yield.
- The people have a high level of intensive-cultivation capability and can quickly receive agricultural technical progresses.
- The mass organizations are strong and there are good scientific and technical cadres, mostly the young ones.

Those are the four basic criteria for high-yielding rice-growing zones which we must pay attention to in the initial phase of construction. If the youths are anxious to build such zones only out of their enthusiasm and zest while the conditions are not yet favorable, the economic results will surely be limited and inevitably affect the movement.

In order to make active contributions to building high-yielding rice-growing zones and properly playing the role of the young in agricultural production, under the leadership of the party committee echelons and administration, the youths can take part in and serve as the hard core for carrying out the following important measures:

- First of all, we must be able to organize the youth force in properly building a seed-producing network from central to local level to ensure the supply of enough good seeds for production. The youths are the hard-core force in the specialized seed-producing units, which ensure that every rice-growing zone has a set of appropriate varieties and ensure good quality of seeds -- strong seeds, high germinating rate and absence of potential insect problems.

- The youths take part in production, processing, storage and effective use of fertilizers of all kinds and in building a system of producing seeds of green-manure crops, particularly azolla, sesbania and leguminous plants, for main-crop planting. To fully use sources of fertilizers coming from trash and alluvium and to guide cooperative members in using various kinds of fertilizers in accordance with the local technical programs and using organic fertilizer in the high-yielding rice-growing zones at the rate of 12-15 tons/hectare.

- The youths take the lead in plant protection, serve as the main force in specialized units and in the prevention and control of harmful insects, do good forecasting and planning work, keep and mix and properly use insecticides of all kinds and actively guide the people in taking appropriate measures to prevent and control harmful insects in the fields.

- The youths are the assault force in water conservancy work, in extending the youth movement to be in charge of water conservancy works and high-quality water conservancy units and in promoting scientific watering and drainage in the fields. In addition to the above-mentioned measures, they must also ceaselessly raise their own technical knowledge and be the force that guides the people in carrying out correctly any technical programs and in taking care of the rice plants.

With its policy about growing high-yielding rice being thoroughly understood by the party committee echelons and administration, the state also pays attention to investing in the material and technical bases, such as fertilizers, insecticides, electric power, gas and oil, and a number of economic policies, and mobilizing the masses for active participation in the common efforts to attain the goals of increasing the high-yielding rice-growing zones to a total area of 2 million hectares (one-third of the cultivated area) by 1985 and obtaining 8.5 million tons of paddy (50 percent of the total volume of paddy).

On the basis of the correct policy about building high-yielding rice-growing zones, with the close leadership and appropriate investment measures provided by the party committee echelons and administration and through a close coordination with the agricultural sector, we have good reasons to believe that the young agricultural population of our country is capable of making deserving contributions to attaining the practical goals set by our party and state for building high-yielding rice-growing zones.

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS ON DECEMBER GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK031100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] As of 22 December the northern provinces and municipalities had delivered to state granaries 76.3 percent of the general grain procurement quota set for the 1983 10th-month crop season. This amount included 130,000 metric tons of paddy collected as agricultural taxes and more than 310,000 metric tons obtained from nonobligatory sales.

Following Quang Ninh, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Son Binh, on 9 December, the Haiphong Municipality fulfilled 100.76 percent of the general grain procurement quota for the 10th-month crop season with all six suburban districts completing their procurement plans. Some 344 peasants' households had sold 1 or more metric tons of paddy each to the state, with one household selling 5 metric tons and two others selling 4 tons.

On 12 December, Thanh Hoa Province fulfilled 100.7 percent of the general procurement plan, scoring an increase over the same period last year. The province has been striving to purchase an additional 8,000 metric tons of manioc.

Thai Binh Province has fulfilled 100 percent of the general procurement plan for the 10th-month crop season. Some 7 districts and 186 cooperatives in the province have met their general procurement quotas.

On 22 December, Hai Hung Province fulfilled 100 percent of the general procurement plan for the 10th-month crop season, having delivered 76,469 metric tons of paddy to state granaries. Some 9 districts and 279 agricultural cooperatives in the province have either fulfilled or overfulfilled their quotas.

At present the north has finished reaping the 10th-month rice. All localities are intensively stepping up the procurement of paddy and subsidiary food crops in order to fulfill or overfulfill the general grain procurement quotas set for them. At the same time, they are saving on grain through rational and economical consumption to set aside surplus paddy for purchasing government bonds for national construction, and actively stepping up production activities in the winter-spring crop season.

CSO: 4209/113

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

BAC THAI CORN--In the 1983-84 winter-spring crop season, Bac Thai Province will plant 4,600 hectares of corn mostly in the northern mountainous districts. Bac Thai is striving to increase the proportion of subsidiary crops in the grain output by 10 percent. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 83 BK]

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### DO MUOI VISITS LAO CAI APATITE MINE

BK050545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently made an inspection tour of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine. Accompanying Comrade Do Muoi on the tour were Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of building; Comrade (Nguyen Ba), deputy director of the Chemicals General Department; and other comrades representing the Ministries of Communications and Transportation, and National Defense.

While in Hoang Lien Son Province, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi cordially met and worked with leaders of the Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee, the commander of the 2nd Military Region, and leading cadres of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine and the General Construction and Assembly Corporation responsible for the building of the mineral oil refinery, as well as with representatives of workers from various production and construction teams and soldiers from those army units participating in economic development.

Comrade Do Muoi commended all cadres and workers as well as army cadres and combatants for their achievements and efforts in overcoming difficulties and enduring hardship. He also praised the people of various nationalities in the province for having participated actively in economic development and the defense of the country's border.

Comrade Do Muoi said: In 1983, construction work has further been stepped up at the apatite mine, the sorting factory, and other auxiliary projects. As a result, some 200,000 metric tons of apatite have been extracted from the mine. Although this figure shows a fine success, it is still far from meeting the requirements of agricultural development. As pointed out in the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the fifth party Central Committee plenum, our entire party and people must concentrate efforts on accelerating agricultural production in all aspects, considering this as the first and foremost front.

We must exploit to the highest degree our potential in terms of manpower and arable land in order to firmly solve the grain and food problem, step up livestock breeding, and expand the area of industrial crops. This is necessary in ensuring the people's diet in the immediate future while creating additional



sources of raw materials for industrial production and goods for exports. All cadres, party members, workers, and combatants participating in the construction of the industrial complex should thoroughly understand this spirit of the party Central Committee so that efforts can be made to exploit more apatite ore for the production of fertilizer, thus helping to fulfill this strategic task.

Vice Chairman Do Muoi entrusted the chemicals sector with securing sufficient apatite for the production of 270,000 metric tons of superphosphate and 100,000 metric tons of roasted phosphate fertilizer in 1984, and preparing sufficient raw materials for the production of 450,000-500,000 metric tons of phosphate fertilizer of various types--such as superphosphate, roasted phosphate fertilizer, hydrothermal phosphate fertilizer, and ground phosphorite ore--in 1985.

The vice chairman said: To successfully carry out this major task, the chemicals sector must constantly strive to improve production management; use the superphosphate plant currently under expansion with Soviet assistance to full capacity; achieve coordination among the roasted phosphate fertilizer plants; gradually transform the old apatite ore grinding establishments into plants for the production of various kinds of phosphate fertilizer; make effective use of vehicles and machines; step up the development of mines; extract sufficient apatite, pyrite, and serpentine ores for 1984; and prepare ore supplies for 1985 and subsequent years.

The ministries and sectors concerned and Hoang Lien Son Province should concentrate their efforts on satisfactorily carrying out the tasks entrusted by the state. The Ministry of Building should further step up the construction of the apatite mineral oil refinery. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the army should push forward the building and upgrading of various feeder railways and highways and ceaselessly increase the goods transportation capacities on various routes. The General Geological Department should vigorously press ahead with prospecting and surveying activities to determine the reserves of apatite, pyrite, serpentine, rich coal, and phosphorite. Efforts must be made to constantly increase the ratio of domestically produced raw materials such as pyrite and rich coal.

The Ministry of Power must rapidly complete the building of various power lines and supply electricity to fertilizer plants and chemical mines on a priority basis. Together with the mechanical engineering works of the General Chemicals Department, the engineering and metals sector should devise plans to make equipment for the fertilizer production sector and to produce accessories and spare parts for machines and special equipment of the chemicals sector. Hoang Lien Son Province should satisfactorily carry out the planning and administrative management of land clearing and on-the-spot logistic service.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Do Muoi stressed: To satisfactorily fulfill these tasks, we should strengthen management; ensure productivity, quality, and efficiency in work; and practice thrift; and combat waste. We must urgently train cadres and workers and provide the production establishments with more competent managers and capable workers who have a sense of collective mastery and a high degree of socialist awareness.

On the other hand, the party committee echelons and the administrative leaders at various levels should pay due attention to the material and spiritual life of cadres and workers and propose to the state prompt consideration and adoption of policies aimed at giving preferential treatment to laborers working in the mines, worksites, and factories in the border and mountain regions.

Encouraged by the concern of the party and state, the representatives of various sectors and the leaders of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial Party and people's committees promised to scrupulously implement Vice Chairman Do Muoi's instructions and resolutely produce large amounts of fertilizer to help promote agriculture, the foremost task of our entire party and people at this juncture.

CSO: 4209/113



## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### DO MUOI VISITS COAL WORKERS IN QUANG NINH

BK241748 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Quang Ninh Province in mid-December and cordially talked to coal cadres and workers. Attending the meeting were Pham Hoanh, chairman of Quang Ninh People's Committee; Le Thuc, vice minister of mines and coal; and representatives of the forestry, construction, and marine products sectors.

Speaking to coal cadres and workers, Comrade Do Muoi stressed the party Central Committee's and state's great and consistent concern for the cause of developing the coal sector and its target of exploiting 8-9 million metric tons of coal by 1985 as set forth by the resolution of the fifth VPC Congress. This is a very urgent task which requires a high sense of responsibility and strict observance of discipline by the coal sector as well as by responsible branches from central to local levels and Quang Ninh Province.

The comrade commended cadres and workers of the coal sector for their efforts in overcoming difficulties and ordeals and in struggling bravely to protect the fatherland and produce more coal for the nation. He stressed: The coal sector is faced with numerous difficulties while weakness and sluggishness are prevalent in various aspects. As a result, it has failed to meet the demand for coal of various branches of the national economy. One of the main causes of this situation is the poor management in various tasks of the coal sector, such as tasks concerning geological survey; capital construction; and the maintenance and use of equipment, machinery, and labor. Regarding production output, the coal sector has made no further progress: its labor productivity is low; production quality is poor; and production cost is still high. Another important cause is the improper attention paid to the formulation of the policy and system applied to coal workers, who have not been encouraged and motivated to carry out their work effectively.

Comrade Do Muoi instructed the coal sector, sectors concerned, and Quang Ninh Province to pay special attention to the material and spiritual lives of workers of the Ministry of Mines and Coal, in general, and coal cadres and workers, in particular. This is an important labor force which must be treated preferentially. The state will formulate a concrete policy to properly improve various systems for workers of the coal sector, thereby gradually improving their daily lives and working conditions.

Comrade Do Muoi finally urged cadres and workers of the coal sector to develop their role of collective mastery and the traditions of remaining undaunted, working diligently and creatively and actively overcoming difficulties, thereby creating new development in coal production for the years ahead.

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